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CATALOGUE OF
FRUIT TREES, EVERGREENS,
ROSES, ETC.

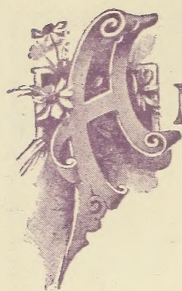
ESTABLISHED 1856.

FRUITLAND NURSERIES.

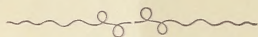
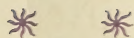
P. J. BERCKMANS, Proprietor.

AUGUSTA, GA.

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ANNOUNCEMENT.



I TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the public that in the conduct of the business I have associated with me my sons, LOUIS A. BERCKMANS, ROBERT C. BERCKMANS and PROSPER J. A. BERCKMANS, JR., who have received a practical and thorough training in every branch of Horticulture, and being familiar with every detail of our business by several years active participation in it, are therefore eminently equipped for their pursuit.

The ownership of the "Fruitland Nurseries," and of all property connected therewith, as well as the former firm name remaining, however, as heretofore in me.

P. J. BERCKMANS.

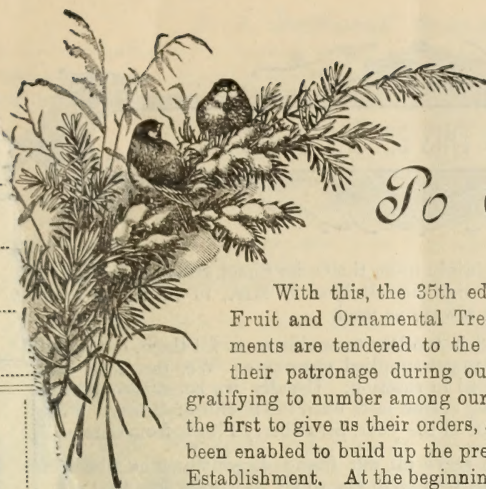
AUGUSTA, GA., June 1, 1888.

Shipping Facilities.

OUR Packing Houses cover an area of 4,300 square feet, and are supplied with every appliance tending to economize labor and reach as near perfection in packing as possible. A thoroughly trained set of men, many having been twenty-five years in our employ, are entrusted with this labor.

Augusta has seven trunk lines of railroad and their connections; four other railroads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several lines of steamboats plying the Savannah river, affords us unsurpassed shipping facilities. The low rates of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies enable us to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most distant sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from one and a half to two and a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections of Texas, and at New Orleans, at from one-half to one cent above first cost.

WE DESIRE it to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection whatever with any other Nursery, or employ AGENTS*, and that our RESPONSIBILITY for any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from the Nursery. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We likewise disclaim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper seasons, or from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the greatest care to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the best possible manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace all trees or plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for any sum greater than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty-five years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.



To Our Patrons.

With this, the 35th edition of our General Catalogue of Hardy Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants, our grateful acknowledgements are tendered to the many friends who have favored us with their patronage during our long business career. It is especially gratifying to number among our regular patrons many who in 1857 were the first to give us their orders, and through whose loyal support we have been enabled to build up the present extensive and complete Horticultural Establishment. At the beginning of our business venture, extensive specimen orchards, vineyards and trial grounds for ornamental trees and shrubs were established; these have been annually enlarged, until at this date say that in point of variety no similar collections are to be found in any private experimental station in the Southern States.

ment collections have afforded us unusual opportunities as to testing the relative ble fruits and plants adapted to the Southern climate. The lists of fruits and his Catalogue contain, therefore, well tested sorts, which will prove successful ful varieties having been carefully eliminated.

situated on a high ridge west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, a road (continuation of Broad street).

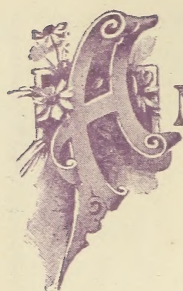
of nearly 400 acres are soils of every variety found in this section of the State, every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions. The een owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and during the their existence their products have invariably been of uniform quality and

Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, the East Indies, as, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and the United States.

f two hundred acres are now used for nursery purposes, one hundred acres for namental grounds. Our long experience in the business has enabled us to test rieties of fruits and plants, and we may therefore claim that the stock of *Trees and f quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and Southern fruit with healthy growth and large size*, is equal to that of any similar establishment as.

PRICES AND COST OF PRODUCTION.

outside of those engaged in the Nursery pursuit are in a position to form a correct of production of strictly first-class trees and plants; are seldom posted as to the consider prices, and purchase what is offered at lowest quotation regardless lue of a tree or suitableness of a variety. Within the past few years the cost als for producing stock have advanced from 20 to 40 per cent., while the prices ed at the same rate. First-class stock of every description is now too low to timate profit, because the enormous quantities of inferior trees thrown upon sed a depreciation in prices. We believe, therefore, that all discriminating ede that the quotations in this Catalogue are exceedingly low for the quality



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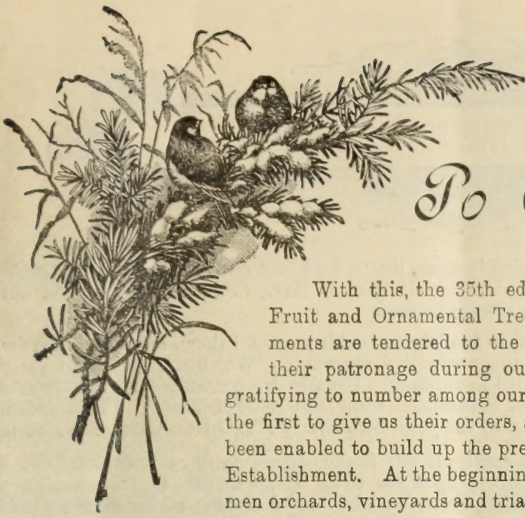
P. J. BERCKMANS

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Augusta has seven trunk lines of railroad and their connections; four roads are now in course of construction. This, in connection with several line boats plying the Savannah river, affords us unsurpassed shipping facilities. Rates of freight which we have secured from these transportation companies to lay down our products at a trifling advance upon catalogue rates in the most remote sections of the United States. At an additional cost of from one and a half to a half cents per tree, the latter can be laid down in the most remote sections and at New Orleans, at from one-half to one cent above first cost.

WE DESIRE it to be distinctly understood that *we have no connection with any other Nursery, or employ AGENTS, and that our RESPONSIBILITY* any business transaction extends only to persons purchasing direct from us. Dealers purchasing from us sell upon their own responsibility. We claim any liability for results arising from defective planting or at improper treatment from subsequent faulty treatment and cultivation, and are not in any respect responsible for any loss or damage arising from any failure thereof. While we exercise the right to have all our trees and plants true to name, well grown, and packed in the most suitable manner, and hold ourselves in readiness, on proper proof, to replace plants that may accidentally prove untrue to label, free of charge, or refund the amount paid therefor, it is mutually understood and agreed to between the purchaser and ourselves that our guarantee of genuineness shall in no case make us liable for a greater amount than originally received for said trees or plants that prove untrue. Our reputation for upright dealing, and the uniform high standard of quality of our products, the results of a thirty-five years' business career, is our only guarantee to our customers.



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These experiment collections have afforded us unusual opportunities as to testing the relative value of innumerable fruits and plants adapted to the Southern climate. The lists of fruits and plants described in this Catalogue contain, therefore, well tested sorts, which will prove successful generally—all doubtful varieties having been carefully eliminated.

"Fruitland" is situated on a high ridge west of and adjoining the limits of the city of Augusta, on the Washington road (continuation of Broad street).

In the tract of nearly 400 acres are soils of every variety found in this section of the State, thus enabling every class of products to be grown under the most favorable conditions. The Nurseries have been owned and conducted by the same management since 1857, and during the *thirty-five years* of their existence their products have invariably been of uniform quality and highest standard. Our foreign trade has of late years increased rapidly. We refer with pleasure to this feature of our business, as our products are sent to Australia, China, Japan, the East Indies, Brazil, Bermudas, the West Indies, and every section of Europe and the United States.

Upwards of two hundred acres are now used for nursery purposes, one hundred acres for orchards and ornamental grounds. Our long experience in the business has enabled us to test innumerable varieties of fruits and plants, and we may therefore claim that the stock of *Trees and Plants, in point of quality, variety and perfect adaptability to the Southern climate and Southern fruit growers, together with healthy growth and large size*, is equal to that of any similar establishment in the United States.

PRICES AND COST OF PRODUCTION.

Few persons outside of those engaged in the Nursery business are in a position to form a correct estimate of the cost of production of strictly first-class trees and plants; are seldom posted as to the various grades, *only consider prices*, and purchase what is offered at lowest quotation regardless of the commercial value of a tree or suitableness of a variety. Within the past few years the cost of labor and materials for producing stock have advanced from 20 to 40 per cent., while the prices of trees have declined at the same rate. First-class stock of every description is now too low to scarcely leave a legitimate profit, because the enormous quantities of inferior trees thrown upon the market have caused a depreciation in prices. We believe, therefore, that all discriminating purchasers will concede that the quotations in this Catalogue are exceedingly low for the quality of the products.

PLEASE READ THIS BEFORE ORDERING.

Ordering.

Write your orders plainly upon the Order Sheet attached to this Catalogue. A lady should always sign herself Miss or Mrs., to enable us to direct our answers properly. The same name should always be used.

Order Early.

Orders are often sent in too late to enable us to fill them, or to notify parties in time to allow them to get supplied elsewhere. We, therefore, solicit early orders, which are filed as received, and filled in rotation. Usually we commence taking up trees by the 5th of November, and the forwarding season lasts until the middle of March. Plants grown in pots can be forwarded at almost any time of the year; Strawberry Plants from October to March.

Don't Wait Until Ground is Ready.

While we desire to serve all our friends as promptly as possible after the reception of their order, we beg to say to all who order late that we often have a large unfilled order list which must be filled first, that all orders must take their turn, and consequently some days may elapse before they can be reached.

Substitution.

In ordering, state whether standard or dwarf trees are desired, and if the age, or style, or varieties named cannot be supplied, state whether, and to what extent, other varieties, sizes, etc., may be substituted. *We never substitute unless authorized to do so.* In case our supply of any particular variety is exhausted—which will happen in the most extensive establishments—we make it a rule to return the money, unless authorized to fill out the order with other varieties.

Shipping Directions.

Give plain and particular directions for marking and shipping packages. When no directions are given, we shall use our best judgment in forwarding, but in all cases the *articles are at the risk of the purchaser after proper shipment, and if delay or loss occurs, the forwarders alone must be held responsible.* Carrier's receipts will be taken and sent to our customers in all possible cases.

Prepayment of Freight.

This being required by Railroad companies here when shipped to points beyond their lines, a remittance sufficient to cover freight charges must be made in every instance before orders are forwarded. Freight charges on trees or plants forwarded by Express need not be prepaid. (For rates of railroad freight, see cover page.)

Packing.

Trees and plants are packed with the utmost care, so as to insure their safe carriage to great distances. Orders to amount of \$5 are packed free of charge. Cost of boxes or bales will be charged on orders below that amount. The charge is from 25 to 50 cents, according to size of box or bale.

Limit of Shipper's Risk.

We guarantee every tree or plant to be in a perfectly healthy condition and fully graded to standard when leaving our hands, but after delivery in the hands of forwarders all losses resulting from delays in transit are at the risk of purchaser. All orders are delivered free of charge at Express office or Railroad depots in Augusta.

Terms and C. O. D. Orders.

Cash with the Order, or C. O. D. (collect on delivery) by Express, collecting charges to be paid by the consignee. Large orders can be forwarded by the ordinary freight lines, and will be consigned to ourselves. The *Bill of Lading* endorsed to parties ordering will be sent C. O. D. by Express, thus reducing heavy Express charges and facilitating collections. C. O. D. orders must invariably be accompanied with a remittance for half the amount of the order. The Express and Railroad Companies hold us responsible for freight charges on all such shipments, hence our friends will recognize the necessity of this rule.

Remittances.

Preferred in drafts on New York or Augusta, payable to our order, or, wherever convenient, by Post Office Order. Money sent through the mail or by Postal Note is in all cases at sender's risk. When Post Office Orders cannot be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter.

Enclosing Money.

Count everything you put in your letter, checks, money orders, stamps, or whatever it is in, and state fully what the amount is.

Trees and Plants in Large Quantities and Special Varieties.

Estimates for such will be given on application. Orders for 100 or 1,000 trees in the aggregate, but comprising several classes, will be billed as follows: 50 trees of a class at 100 rates; less than 50 at per 10 rates. 500 at 1,000 rates; less than 500 at 100 rates.

Reserving Trees.

Orders for trees to be reserved for weeks or months after the opening of the shipping season must in every instance be paid for in full at time of ordering. We trust that the necessity of this rule will be obvious to all our friends.

No Trees or Plants Sent by Mail. The labor and time required to properly prepare trees for mailing during our busy season, together with frequent insufficient remittances for postage, are inadequate to the returns, and compel us to respectfully decline this class of orders.

Replacing Trees. Some persons so neglect or badly plant their trees as to cause their loss, still they believe that the Nurseryman should be responsible and replace them. We desire to say that if our suggestions for planting, pruning and cultivating are followed, little or no loss will result. But we cannot be held responsible for unfavorable seasons or other causes beyond man's control, and the purchaser must take the same risk that we do in that respect. We guarantee trees to be healthy, fully up to grade, true to name, and carefully packed, but do not insure their living after having passed out of our hands and care.

Attention to Customers. It is our earnest desire that all the requirements and directions of our customers be scrupulously attended to by our assistants, and we practice the utmost personal supervision to see that it is carried out. We would therefore respectfully request that we be informed, if at any time there is cause of dissatisfaction, that we may have it rectified at the earliest possible moment.

WHAT WE CAN NOT SUPPLY. Bouquets, Cut Flowers, Flower Vegetable or Tree Seeds, Horticultural Implements, Flower Pots, Books, Labels, Wire, Rustic Work, Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Gladioli, Lilies, Pansies, Violets, and other plants which can be kept in stock but a short period.

Orders for some of the above named articles are received almost daily, and much needed correspondence may be avoided if our friends will kindly omit such items from their orders.

Answers to Correspondents. We are in constant receipt of numerous letters asking for information upon Horticultural subjects. These we cheerfully answer personally so far as time will permit; but, as the demands upon our time are numerous, especially at certain seasons of the year, we earnestly request correspondents to state each question plainly and separately, leaving a blank space after each query sufficient for an answer. A stamp, to prepay postage, is expected with such letters.

Publications. To persons seeking information upon Horticultural subjects, we cheerfully recommend the following publications:

"The Rural New Yorker," \$2.00 per annum, weekly; 34 Park Row, New York.
 "The American Agriculturist," \$1.50 per annum, monthly; 52 LaFayette Place, New York.
 "American Gardening," \$2.00 per annum, monthly; 34 Park Row, New York.
 "Garden and Forest," conducted by Prof. C. S. Sargent; weekly, \$4 per annum; Tribune Building, New York.
 "The Southern Cultivator," \$1.50 per annum, monthly; Atlanta, Ga.
 "The Florida Agriculturist," \$2.00 per annum, weekly; DeLand, Fla.
 "The American Florist," \$1.00 per annum, semi-monthly; Chicago.
 "Horticultural Art Journal," with colored plates, \$3.00 per annum; Rochester, N. Y.

Georgia State Horticultural Society. Special attention of fruit growers and amateurs is called to the Catalogue of the GEORGIA STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY. This Catalogue gives lists of the most valuable varieties of fruits susceptible of being successfully cultivated in each main geographical region of the State, and is annually corrected and revised by the Society. The transactions of the Society's Annual Session are furnished to the members of the Association. Annual membership fee, \$2. We will supply the transactions when accompanied with the membership fee.

Number of Trees or Plants on an Acre at Given Distances Apart.

Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.	Distances Apart Each Way.	No. of Plants.
1 foot.....	43,560	8 feet.....	680	16 feet.....	170
2 feet.....	10,890	9 ".....	537	18 ".....	134
3 ".....	4,840	10 ".....	435	20 ".....	108
4 ".....	2,722	12 ".....	302	25 ".....	69
5 ".....	1,742	14 ".....	222	30 ".....	48
6 ".....	1,210	15 ".....	193	35 ".....	35
7 ".....	888			40 ".....	27

Catalogues.

The following Catalogues will be mailed free on application:

No. 1.—DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE of Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Strawberry Plants, Evergreens, Roses, Flowering Shrubs, etc., issued in August.

No. 2.—SPRING CATALOGUE of Bedding and Greenhouse Plants, etc., issued in February.

No. 3.—WHOLESALE CATALOGUE for Nurserymen and dealers only, issued in July.

Special lists are issued during the year, giving descriptions and quotations of specialties for Nurserymen. Address

P. J. BERCKMANS, Augusta, Ga.

General Information.

Preparation of the Soil.

The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry, or made so by drainage. Sow cow peas in spring and turn under with a two-horse plow, followed by a sub-soil plow during August or September. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least two feet wide and two feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost well decomposed. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manures.

Selection of Trees.

For this climate experience has taught us that one and two-year-old trees, of thrifty growth, are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots; whereas a four or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many good roots to a tree and as little head as possible.

Preparation of the Tree.

Before planting remove all broken roots. Cut back *one-year old Peach or Apple trees* to a naked stem two or three feet high—leave no side branches. *Two-year-old trees* should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leave the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except Dwarf Pears and Cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from two to three inches. Bear in mind that it is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place, rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one or two-year-old trees.

Time of Planting.

In this climate vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will, by the ensuing spring, have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted as late here as March, and in some seasons until the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

After Culture.

For Gardens—Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers or branches which start below the head of the tree. *Mulching* is advisable for trees planted late in spring.

For Orchards—Sow cow peas broadcast in May—one to one and a half bushels per acre; but owing to the rapid increase of Root Knot (*Angulolola*) in lands sown in cow peas, the use of this crop in orchards is not advisable in Florida. Keep the ground planted in cotton, melons or vegetables. Avoid corn and small grain crops. For stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye or scarlet clover or barley in fall, using fifty bushels of crushed cotton seed per acre, and plow the green crops under in April. If devoid of lime or potash, supply deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal or plaster.

Insects.

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages, otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this Catalogue allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists.

Apples.

Borer (*Saperda Bivittata*)—Examine trees in spring and again in June, and dig out the grubs with barbed wire. Then wash the collar of roots and part of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*)—Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring.

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa Pomonella*) or *Codling Moth*—Spray with London purple. For proportion, see under head of "Solutions."

Aphis, Woolly (*Aphis Lanigera*)—Wash trees with solution of whale oil soap or kerosene emulsion.

Aphis, Root (*Pemphigus Pyri*)—Scrape the earth away and wash with soap suds or kerosene emulsion.

Canker Worm (*Anisophtyx Vernata*)—Encircle the tree with a canvass belt coated with tar and train oil.

Peaches and Plums.

Curculio (*Rhynchoncus Nenupha*)—Spray the trees when blossoms fall with solutions of London purple or Paris Green; repeat in two weeks if necessary.

Borer (*Ægeria Exitiosa*)—During November or December scrape the earth from the collar of roots,

carefully examine the bark for larvæ or grubs; apply a wash of lime and sulphur. Early in February apply a handful of unleached ashes and earth up to the tree, forming a cone six inches above the surface.

Black Knot in Plums—Cut off all affected branches below affected parts, and burn to prevent its spreading.

Rosette—This dreadful enemy to Peach and Plum trees has of late years appeared throughout many sections of the South, and unless the utmost vigilance is practiced, disastrous results to the Peach-growing industry will result. The disease appears in spring, and in affected trees the leaves assume a yellow and sickly appearance, are small and crowded in a bunch. The tree seldom survives the first summer, and to prevent the rapid contamination of other trees, immediate uprooting and burning must be resorted to. The disease is violently contagious, and no preventive so far discovered. All *wild Plums* should be destroyed, as the disease often first appears among these, and is thus rapidly carried to cultivated trees.

Japan Persimmons, Walnuts, Pecans.

Twig Girdler (*Oncideres Cingulatus*)—All limbs that have been girdled and fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying prospective broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*), which bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree, must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and mid-summer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Grape Vines.

Phylloxera—Various insecticides are recommended, but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura Vitis*)—Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia Maculatis*)—Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*)—Its presence is detected by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots, and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica Chalybea*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cæliodes Inæqualis*)—London purple solution as a spray so soon as fruit is set.

Strawberries.

Beetle (*Haltica Ignita*)—Dust leaves with dry lime.

Fungous Diseases.

Blight in Pears and Apples—Only remedy suggested to arrest its spreading is to cut off and burn all affected limbs.

Mildew in Grapes—Dust with flowers of sulphur so soon as fruit is set; repeat every two weeks.

Black Rot in Grapes—Use Bordeaux mixture. See below.

Rot in Peaches—Dust with flowers of sulphur when fruit is two-thirds developed, and repeat every two weeks.

Spraying.

We earnestly urge the careful spraying of all fruit trees and grape vines if sound fruit is expected. Unless great attention is given to this, disastrous results must follow from insect depredations and fungous diseases. Many excellent apparatus are now manufactured, and every fruit grower should own one of a size commensurate with the area of his orchard. In the use of the various solutions, much care should be given to their proper strength, and especially that while being used they be kept continually stirred in order to keep them uniform in their effects, and nearly all should be used during cloudy weather or late in the afternoon.

Insecticide Solutions.

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice, aphides (plant lice).

Quassia chips, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons. This very bitter solution is good for prevention rather than cure. Apply as a spray to rose bushes and to kill plant lice.

Pyrethrum—1 ounce of the "Buhach" powder added to 2 gallons of cold water on any plant used for food, as this is not poisonous.

London purple, Paris Green; actively poisonous—Use 1 pound of the poison to 200 gallons of water or other solutions. Dissolve a little flour paste in the water to make it sticky. Stir frequently. Applied to trees it is a sure cure for all insect plague.

Bordeaux Mixture—1 pound sulphate of copper; dissolve in 1 gallon of hot water in one vessel; in another slack 1 pound of rock lime in $1\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of cold water. When cool, pour in the copper solution and strain. Add 2 gallons of water before using.

Kerosene Emulsion—4 pounds of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of boiling water; add to this while hot 2 gallons of kerosene. Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Add thirty gallons of water before using as a spray. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders.

Fifty pounds of land plaster; mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetles and aphides.



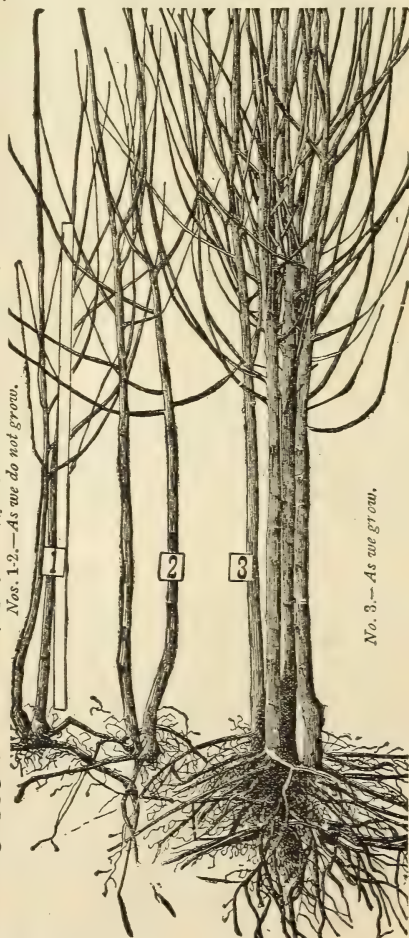
APPLES.

For reliability no fruit excels this. A full crop is certain every alternate year, with a fair return in the intermediate period. Lime and ashes must be given the soil, if naturally deficient in these requisite constituents.

Summer and early fall varieties of Northern or European origin succeed equally as well as Southern Seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for late fall and winter. Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it decays and falls from the tree during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well, when raised in the upper sections of Georgia and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these States. Due allowance must, therefore, be made in selecting winter varieties.

For orchards and long-lived trees, plant only standards grown by either being budded or grafted upon whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots. Compare the results of whole root and piece root propagated trees as represented by this cut. We have advocated planting whole seedling propagated trees for thirty-five years past, and hold to same advice now. Where space is limited, and especially for city gardens, Dwarf Apple trees are desirable. They bear early and abundantly, and require a rich soil and such cultivation as is requisite for a garden crop. They can be trained as bushes or small pyramids. Plant so as to leave the connecting point of stock and graft above ground, as the Dwarf becomes Standard when the graft is allowed to strike roots, and to this it has a great tendency. For Dwarfs, summer and fall ripening varieties are preferable. Paradise stock stops its vegetation earlier than the Standard, and winter apples upon the former do not keep well.



Nos. 1-2.—As we do not grow.

No. 3.—As we grow.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each.	Per 10.	Per 100.
Standard, one-year-old, 4 and 5 feet, single stem.....	10c.	\$ 1 00	\$ 8 00
Standard, two years old, well branched.....	15c.	1 50	12 00
Dwarf, on Paradise stock, one year, from bud.....	20c.	1 75	15 00
Dwarf, on Paradise stock, two and three years, trained as bushes, fine.....	30c.	2 50	20 00

DISTANCES FOR PLANTING.

Standards, 20 to 35 feet each way, according to soil.
Dwarfs, 8 feet apart.

1-2—Two years' piece root graft.

3—Two years' bud on whole seedling stock.

SUMMER VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

ASTRACHAN RED—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson, and fine bloom, juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; bears young and profusely; excellent and profitable early apple.

Carolina Watson—Very large, oblate conical, green striped with dull red and a dull red cheek, sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July; exceedingly prolific and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST—Medium to large, bright yellow, tender, juicy, well flavored. A fine market apple, but, as most yellow apples, is soon bruised and turns black; invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET—Synonym: *Southern Striped, June*. Small to medium, rather flat, skin yellow with dark red stripes, sub-acid and high flavor. June 10, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY—Medium, conical, brown-red and narrow stripes, juicy and high flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks; very productive and beautiful tree.

Gravenstein—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid. June and July.

Homony, or Sops of Wine—Medium, red, very juicy, sub-acid. July.

HORSE—Synonyms: *Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse*, etc. Large, green, acid; fine for cooking and drying; everywhere known. July and August; very productive.

Jewett's Best—Large, flat or oblate, yellow with red cheek; sub-acid, with a rich flavor; very good; tree good grower. End of July.

Julian—Medium, conical, yellow, with bright crimson stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid, and

highly flavored; a beautiful fruit. Ripe middle of July; productive, and a fine grower.

Kansas Queen—Large, yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. August; a very attractive variety.

May Pippin—Small, yellow, good quality. Ripens first of the season.

Nantahalee—Large, yellow, highly flavored. July 15.

Oldenburg—Large, striped, juicy, sub-acid; good grower; prolific. July and August.

Pear, or Palmer—A native variety, which has been cultivated in Washington and Hancock counties, Ga., for nearly seventy years. The fruit resembles Rhodes' Orange, but matures a month earlier, or about the middle of June. Flesh yellowish, coarse grained, sugary and of fair flavor; quality good. Tree of rather slow growth. This is entirely distinct from the Pear Apple of Pennsylvania.

RED JUNE—Medium, conical, deep red, juicy and very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhodes' Orange—Large, conical, red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet, sugary and high aroma. July 15.

Summer Queen—Large, yellow, striped and clouded with red, aromatic, sugary; good. July.

Sweet Bough—Large, yellow, very sweet. Ripe end of June; slow grower.

Washington Strawberry—Large, yellow, mottled carmine, flesh yellow, sub-acid; very good. July.

Yellow Transparent—Medium, yellow, good quality. June. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of quite a dwarfish habit.

AUTUMN VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

BONUM—Medium, deep, crimson, firm, tender, juicy, mild, sub-acid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE—Synonyms: *Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robertson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain*. A famous North Carolina apple. Large, oblong, greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine, tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year; tree upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CARTER'S BLUE—Synonym: *Lady Fitzpatrick*. Very large, green, washed dull brown red and a thick blue bloom, crisp, sugary, with a very rich aroma. Ripe in September; tree vigorous grower and fine shape; excellent and desirable fruit.

CAROLINA GREENING—Synonyms: *Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese*, etc. Medium, green or yellow, crisp, sub-acid, fine flavor. Ripe end of September, and will last until January; compact grower and prolific.

Disharoom—Medium to large, yellowish and green, crisp, sweet and good flavor. Ripe end of September and during October; compact grower.

Elgin Pippin—Large, oblate, bright yellow, sub-acid, very rich; an excellent and showy fruit. Ripe August; tree a thrifty grower.

EQUINETEELE—Synonyms: *Bachelor, King, Lola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen*, etc. Very large, oblate, yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes, flesh yellow, sub-acid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September, and lasts until November; tree compact and vigorous grower; bears young.

Fall Pippin—Large, green, sub-acid, quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden—Medium, round oblate, skin yellow with small dots, flesh yellow, crisp, rich, sub-acid; very good. October to December.

Haywood—Large, usually flat, yellow. Covered with crimson, with darker cheek and

- stripes. Flesh white, brittle, sub-acid, quality good. September and October. A seedling of Hoover. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Origin, Haywood Co., N. C.
- HOOVER**—Synonym: *Wattaugah*. Large, oblate, dark red, juicy, acid, crisp and good flavor. Ripens September and October; tree vigorous, short-jointed grower, very distinct.
- Janier**—Large, round, yellow, with carmine stripes and purplish carmine cheek, flesh crisp, sugary; very good. End of October. Origin, Edgefield Co., S. C.
- Mamma**—Large, bright red, crisp, juicy, and high flavor. Ripe October; a very distinct and vigorous grower, prolific and fine fruit.
- Moon**—Above medium, oblong, yellow, washed crimson, flesh white, brittle, rather coarse, sub-acid, quality good; a showy fruit, which commences to ripen June 1st, and yields a succession of ripe fruit until October. Origin, Walton Co., Ga., about 1870.
- Mrs. Bryan**—Origin, Walker Co., Ga. Very large, orange red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, named in honor of Mrs. J. W. Bryan in recognition to her devotion to pomological progress.
- PINE STUMP**—Large, oblate, dark crimson. Flesh yellow, crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. Origin, Greenville Co., N. C. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Ga., S. C. and N. C.
- Rawls' Jennet**—Large, oblate, yellowish, shaded red and striped crimson, flesh tender, juicy, sub-acid, very good. Late fall and early winter here; fine keeper in Upper Georgia.
- Shannon, or Ohio Pippin**—Large, yellow, of excellent quality. October and November. Much esteemed in Arkansas and N. W. Texas. Probably identical with Ohio Pippin. Dwarfish habit.
- SIMMONS' RED**—Large, orange, nearly covered with red, flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor; quality very good. Matures from June to September.
- TAUNTON**—Large, conical, yellow, with dark red cheek, flesh yellow, crisp, high flavored; very acid in rich clay soils, but in sandy loams is unsurpassed in flavor. Ripe beginning of September; tree productive, vigorous, but very open grower, and requires close pruning.
- Tuscaloosa**—Medium, roundish, yellow, shaded, striped and marbled with red and russet, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid; very good. October to November.
- WALLACE HOWARD**—Very large, conical, deep orange red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October. This variety, as also Mrs. Bryan, were grown from seed by Mr. Robert Boatman, near Dillon, Walker Co., Ga., and named in honor of the Rev. Wallace Howard by the Atlanta Pomological Society. First exhibited at the Georgia State Fair in 1881, where its uncommon fine appearance attracted much attention.
- Yopp's Favorite**—Large, round, conical, greenish yellow, flesh white, tender, juicy, sub-acid; excellent. Ripe September and October; compact grower and productive.

WINTER VARIETIES.

Varieties for Market Orchards in Large Type.

- BLACK WARRIOR**—Above medium, green, quality best, a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.
- BEN DAVIS**—Synonym: *New York Pippin*, *Thornton of Southern Alabama*. Origin, Kentucky. Medium, oblate, greenish yellow with a crimson cheek, sub-acid, fair quality; keeps remarkably well.
- Cannon Pearmain**—Medium, greenish yellow, shaded red, sub-acid, good, a fine bearer and an excellent keeping apple.
- CHATAHOOCHEE**—Large, greenish, with a red cheek, sub-acid; very good. November to January.
- Cullasaga**—Large, dark red, crisp, sugary; in sandy soils is apt to be too mealy. Ripens November to January.
- Etowah, or Cooper's Red**—Doubtless a seedling of Shockley, which it resembles in shape, but more highly colored; flesh crisp, sweet and well flavored; quality good. November to March; a fine keeper.
- HILEY'S EUREKA**—Deep red, flesh white, vinous; quality best. December.
- Horn**—Synonym: *N. C. Vandevere*. Medium, flat or conical; here and further South dark crimson; further North green with red cheek, juicy, rich. Ripens November, and has been kept until March; tree open grower; productive.
- Hockett's Sweet**—Large, red, striped and dotted with darker red, flesh juicy, crisp, sweet; a very good fruit. October to February.
- Kittageskee**—Medium, yellow, with small black specks, flesh firm, pale yellow, highly flavored, spicy and juicy. Ripens November, and keeps well; very prolific; tree a luxuriant grower; rather open when young.
- Mangum**—Synonyms: *Carter*, *Gully*. Medium, red striped, flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripe in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.
- Maverack Sweet**—Large, oblate, green, with dark red cheek and much bloom; flesh crisp, very sugary and of high aroma; a fine fruit. Ripens October, and keeps well; tree good grower.
- Moultrie's**—Large, very flat, green, with red stripes, crisp, juicy, sub-acid. October to Jan.
- Nickajack**—Very large, striped, sub-acid; good. An excellent variety in some sections; falls in others.
- Pryor's Red**—Large, red, russety, tender, juicy, sub-acid, rich. November to March; a good fruit and thrifty tree.

RED LIMBERTWIG—Medium, dull, rusty red, flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; very good. Tree thrifty, but open grower.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG—Large, oblate, pale yellow, striped red, flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

ROMANITE—Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

SAUTA—Large, greenish yellow and russet; quality good; a good keeper. October to March.

SHOCKLEY—Synonyms: *Waddell Hall*, *Sweet Romanite*. Medium, conical, always regular, yellow with a bright crimson cheek, flesh firm, sweet or sub-acid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous; exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and has been kept until following August. Although this apple cannot be classed as of first quality, it is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. It produces large and regular crops; the fruit is uniformly of fine size, beautiful in appearance,

and the tree bears very young. Best in sandy loam.

STEVENSON'S—Medium to large, green, covered with brown, flesh firm, juicy and spicy; a regular bearer, and keeps until April; tree a fine grower.

Terry—Medium, oblate, dull crimson, flesh yellowish, brittle, sub-acid, high flavor; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red, but tree is of different habit. Said to have originated in Spalding Co., Ga. Not a showy fruit, but an excellent keeper and very productive.

WINE SAP—Small to medium, red, vinous; quality very good; a good keeping apple.

Yates—Synonym: *Red Warrior*. Small, dark red, dotted with small white dots, flesh yellow, firm, juicy, and very aromatic; immense bearer and good keeper.

N. B.—Nearly all winter apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool, dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

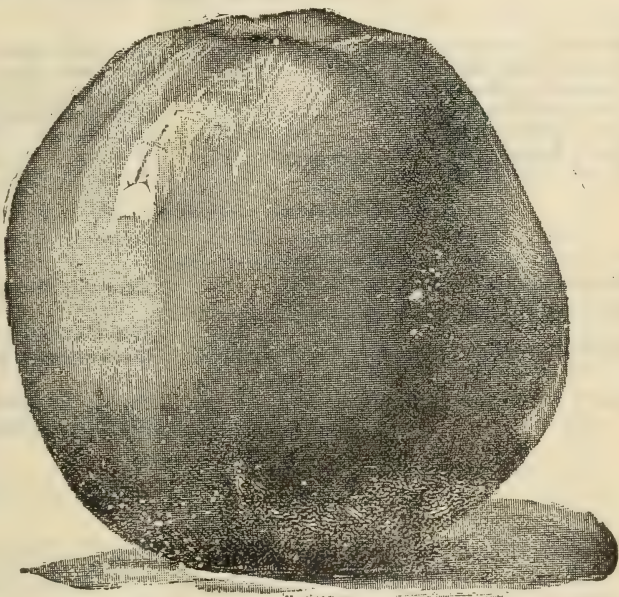
A NEW APPLE, "Hargrove."

This apple, which originated in Hargrove county, N. C., combines remarkable qualities, and received unusual distinction by being illustrated in the "American Agriculturalist."

Size above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow with a bright carmine cheek. Flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor, sub-acid, quality best. Maturity, October and November.

Of the many scores of new varieties brought to our notice within the past few years, the *Hargrove* possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it for the first time, a valuable addition is made to our best fall apples.

Price of trees, one year old.....35 cents
Price of trees, two years old.....50 cents



"HARGROVE."

CIDER APPLES.

Hewes' Virginia Crab—Small, dark red; regular and profuse bearer. October to March.

Waugh's Crab—Small, yellow, with red cheek; profuse bearer.

Yates—See description above.

APPLES FOR ORNAMENT OR PRESERVING.

Double Flowering Crab—Flowers double, very fragrant, fruit very small.

Siberian Crabs—These produce large crops of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving; trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty**, **Red** and **Transcendent**.

VARIETIES OF APPLES CULTIVATED AS DWARFS.

Buncombe, **Carter's Blue**, **Early Harvest**, **Early Red Margaret**, **Equinetelee**, **Family**, **Red Astrachan**, **Red June**, **Sweet Bough**, **Siberian Crabs**, **Shockley**, **Taunton**, **Yopp's Favorite**.

APRICOTS.

Price, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

This fruit is unsuited to open field culture. Late spring frosts often destroy the trees. It is eminently successful in towns, or where protected by surrounding buildings. They ripen from beginning of June to end of July. The best varieties are: **Breda**, **Early Golden** (Dubois), **Jamucett**, **Gloire de Pourtales**, **Moorpark**, or **Peach**, **Red Roman**, **Royal**.

Black—More hardy in open field culture. Fruit medium, purplish; fair quality. Ripens early in June. **Russian**—Under this name many unnamed varieties are grown in Kansas and Nebraska; they succeed well here. Some of the best seedlings have been lately introduced. We can supply trees of the following: **Catherine**, **J. T. Budd** and **Nicholas**.

CHERRIES.

Prices of trees, 25 cents each, \$2.00 per 10, \$18.00 per 100.

The Cherry is rather uncertain in this climate, and still more unreliable farther South, but in the upper sections of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi it succeeds well. Dwarfs grafted upon the Mahaleb are only possible here; this stock adapts itself to more varieties of soil than the Mazzard or Standard stock. All ripen here from May to middle of June.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES.

Five to six feet. Fruit heart-shaped, flesh tender, sweet. Trees vigorous, with spreading branches and luxuriant foliage, leaves drooping.

American Amber—Yellow.

Black Tartarian—Large, black.

Buttner's Yellow—Clear yellow, early.

Cleveland Bigarreau—Amber, shaded red.

Coe's Transparent—Amber and pale red.

Early Lamaurie—Large, dark purple.

Elton—Pale yellow, red cheek.

Governor Wood—Large, yellow and red

Kirtland's Mammoth—Large, yellow and red.

Luelling—Very large, black; very fine.

Noir de Schmidt—Very large, black.

Ohio Beauty—Light red.

Rockport—Bright red.

Werder's Early Black—Black, early.

DUKE AND MORELLO CHERRIES.

Four to five feet. Flesh usually acid or sub-acid, tender, melting and pleasant. Trees of more bushy and compact habit, and of smaller growth.

Belle de Choisy—Bright red, early.

Belle et Magnifique—Bright red.

Belle de Montreuil—Large, red, sugary; early; very productive. Tree dwarf.

Early Richmond, or Kentish—Deep red; valuable.

Empress Eugenie—Large, deep red; tree very dwarf.

May Duke—Dark red; a popular sort.

Montmorency Ordinaire, or Flemish—Large red.

Olivet—Largered, a valuable new sort; sub-acid.

Royal Duke—Dark red.

FIGS.

Price, one year old, 20 cents each, \$1.50 per 10, \$10 per 100. Two years old, 25 cents each, \$2 per 10.

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Large Type.

Angelique, or Early Lemon—Small, greenish-yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA—Very large, violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium, blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown; very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open-field culture.

Blue Genoa—Medium, bluish black.

CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet, with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon—Large, yellow, sweet.

Madeleine—Small, white.

White Marseilles—White.

In addition to the above, we can supply a number of varieties which are desirable for special sections farther South, viz: **Black Havana**, **White Four Seasons**, **White Nerii**, **White Smyrna**, etc., etc.

The **San Pedro** and **White Adriatic** have proven to be too tender for sections where the Orange is not perfectly hardy.

PEARS.

Our list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. These will ripen through the season, and doubtless give satisfaction generally.

Those marked with an asterisk (*) are best cultivated as Standard. Dwarf and Standard trees can, however, be supplied of nearly all the varieties. *Standard trees* are propagated upon seedling Pear stocks. *Dwarf trees* are budded upon Quince stocks.

PRICES OF TREES, EXCEPT WHERE NOTED.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100		Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, two years old.....	40c.	\$3 00	\$25 00	Dwarf, two years old, very fine.....	30c.	\$2 50	\$20 00
Standard, one year old, very fine.....	25c.	2 00	18 00	Dwarf, one year old, very fine.....	20c.	1 75	15 00

SUMMER PEARS.

***Bartlett**—Large, buttery, melting, rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

***Belle Lucrative**—Synonyms: *Seigneur d'Esperen*, *Fondante d'Automne*. Large, melting, delicious, fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Buerre Giffard—Medium, juicy. Middle of June; tree a straggling grower.

Buffum—Small or medium, buttery, sweet and high flavor; productive, tree a compact grower. August.

***Clapp's Favorite**—Large, of very good quality, showy, and becoming quite popular. Ripens before the Bartlett.

Doyenne d'Ete—Small, melting, very good; tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

***Flemish Beauty**—Large, melting, sweet, handsome August.

Howell—Medium, very rich and juicy, a good bearer and fine fruit; tree an open grower. Beginning of August.

***Lawson**—A showy, very early pear; yellow and crimson, of second quality, but desirable for market. A slow bearer in some sections.

***Madeleine**—Small, melting, sweet; very early. About June 5th.

Osband's Summer—Small; very good. Beginning of July; fine grower.

Ott—Small, highly flavored, excellent grower; seedling of Seckle. Middle of July.

Petite Marguerite—Small, very early; an improvement upon Doyenne d'Ete. Beginning of June.

Philadelphia—Large, melting; very good. Middle of July.

Seckle—Small, but exquisite; tree a stout, slow grower. August.

St Michael Archangel—Large, melting; very good; beautiful pyramidal tree. August.

Stevens' Genesee—Large, round, melting; vigorous grower.

Urbaniste—Large, buttery; very good; moderate grower.

AUTUMN AND WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Anjou—Large, juicy, melting; sometimes a little astringent; fine tree and regular bearer. September.

***Beurre Clairgean**—Large, melting, sweet; a reliable variety; regular bearer; tree of stout growth; best on Standard. September and October.

Beurre Diel—Very large, buttery, rich; vigorous grower. September.

Beurre Easter—Large, melting; very good; good grower. Ripens in November, and can be kept until spring.

Beurre Langelier—Medium, juicy, vinous and good. October and November.

Beurre Superfin—Large, melting, sub acid; fine tree and regular bearer. August.

***Doyenne Boussock**—Very large, melting; vigorous grower. August.

Doyenne Sieulle—Medium, very good; quite late.

Duchesse d'Angouleme—Very large, melting, juicy and well flavored; best on quince; tree vigorous grower, and the most reliable bearer of all our good pears. Middle of August and September.

Glout Moreau—Large, melting; first quality; tree a perfect grower; best on quince, but does not bear young. October to December.

Hebe—Very large, rather coarse, juicy and of fair quality; keeps well; originated in South Carolina, and is supposed to be a seedling of Easter Beurre. Tree thrifty.

***Lawrence**—Very large, melting, rich; tree a remarkable fine grower; best on Standard. September and October.

Onondaga—Large, melting and well flavored; tree vigorous. September.

***Winter Nelis**—Medium to large, buttery, juicy and good flavor; tree slender and somewhat straggling grower. October to December.

NEW VARIETIES.

One-year-old Standard trees, 25 cents each.

Barry (origin, B. S. Fox, San Jose, Cal.)—Medium, pyriform, fine grained, very juicy, melting; quality best. September.

Bijou—Medium, oblong, clear yellow and red cheek, melting, of good flavor; very good. August. A showy variety.

Beurre Perpetuel—Medium, yellow, melting, juicy; very good. Blooms twice; fruit of the first blooms ripens in August, of the last blooming in September.

Col. Wilder (origin, B. S. Fox)—Medium to large, obtuse pyriform, yellow, with red in the sun, flesh yellowish; a little coarse around the core, juicy, melting, very sweet and aromatic; quality very good to best. September, October.

Dr. Jules Guyot—Large, yellow, melting; very good. July.

La France—Resembles Duchess Ad'ngouleme, but a month to six weeks later.

Reliance (seedling of Van Mons' Ninth Generation)—Medium, bergamot-shaped, brown, red with russet, flesh fine grained, juicy, melting, high flavored; quality very good to best. Ripens from middle of July to middle of August.

This, with many hundred other unnamed seedlings, came in our possession in 1845, when a large portion of Dr. Van Mons' unnamed seedlings were purchased from his estate. For the past thirty years this has failed but twice to produce a most abundant crop; the tree is remarkably vigorous, holding its foliage until frost. While the fruit lacks size, it is of excellent quality, and its remarkable fertility, and so far, entire freedom from blight, induced us to propagate it. Fruit has been exhibited for many years past at the annual exhibition of the Georgia State Horticultural Society, and has regularly been most favorably reported upon. Two years' Standard, 40 cents.

IDAHO.

A chance seedling, originated near Lewiston, Idaho. Very large and handsome, irregularly globular, pale, yellowish green at maturity. Flesh melting, juicy, vinous; quality best. Season, September to October in its place of origin; probably August in Middle Georgia.

Two years' trial cannot, however, permit an opinion being formed as to its ultimate value for the Southern States, but indications are so far very favorable as to its becoming one of our most valuable Pears.

Fruit has not been produced at this date outside of its locality of origin, but specimens received from the original grower, in October, 1887 and 1891, were remarkably large and of best quality. One year Standard trees, 25 cents each.

WILDER.

Disseminated by C. A. Green, Rochester, N. Y. Not fruited South at this date, and described as one of the earliest to ripen, about with Doyenne d'Ete and Alexander peach. The following good points are claimed for it: Earliness, superior quality, does not rot at the core, handsome appearance and vigor of the tree. One-year-old Standard trees, 25 cents each.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES.

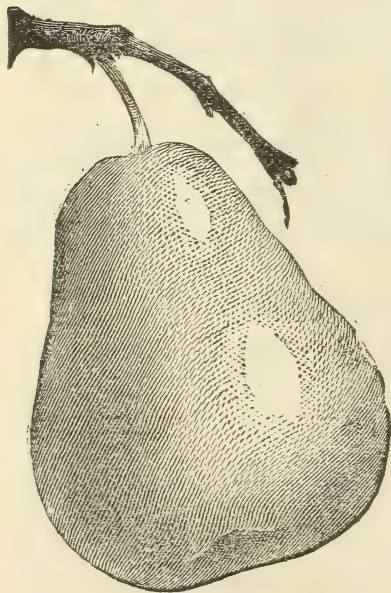
This class is conspicuous for its remarkable vigor of growth and perfect adaptability to the Southern States. While less liable to blight than the older varieties of the European type, they are by no means impervious to its attacks, as the rapidly increasing cases of blight to every section of this and other States testify, and a tree grown from cuttings is no more blight proof than a grafted one.

It is asserted that grafted trees are worthless, because their blight proof properties are then lost. An experience of sixteen years in cultivation of the LeConte, and one of thirty-seven years with several of the Chinese and Japanese varieties, should have some weight in our differing with this assertion.

Blight is the result of the appearance of a fungus upon the bark of a tree; this penetrates the tissues and brings death to the affected parts. Its influence upon the circulation of the sap is thus from an external

source, and not by absorption through the roots. LeConte trees grafted upon thrifty seedling pear stocks show, after sixteen years' trial as healthy growth as trees grown from cuttings, and under similar conditions of culture, with, however, one advantage here in favor of grafted trees in arriving sooner at the bearing age, and yielding on an average larger fruit.

Within the past fourteen years we have disseminated upwards of 500 000 grafted trees, with the most satisfactory results to purchasers, as their numerous reports of abundant crops and health of



WILDER.

trees evidence.. Our own orchard trees, ranging from six to ten years of age, refute every assertion condemning grafted trees. Many trees have doubtless been grown by being grafted upon pieces of apple or quince roots or pear suckers, and as such trees have proven to be worthless from lack of affinity between stock and graft, their failure should be assigned to the proper causes, and not to theoretical assertions, which are as untenable as they are unscientific.

Another fallacy is the *Pedigree theory*. Some growers contended a few years ago that unless a tree had been regularly propagated by cuttings from one generation to another, it was worthless, because a cutting taken from a grafted tree would be contaminated to such an extent as to cause it to blight. We would ask those who hold to that idea, why blight has lately destroyed thousands of *Pedigree* trees throughout Southern Georgia, and why the grafted trees in other sections are still but little affected?

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
One - year - old Standard, single stem.....	25c.	\$2 00	\$15 00
Two-year-old Standard, heavily branched.....	40c.	3 00	25 00

Trees are all grafted upon either *Japan* or *European Pear Seedlings*, and unusually well rooted. We can also supply a limited quantity of *LeConte* trees upon their own roots. We do not use the *LeConte* as a stock, because of its deficiency in roots, which makes it undesirable for average soils.

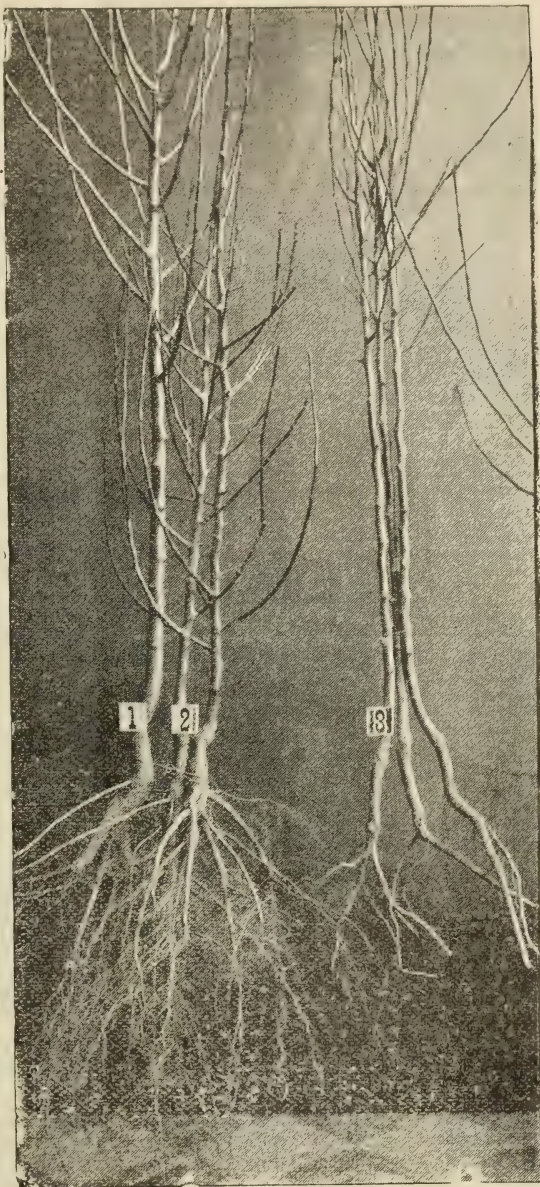
The annexed photograph conveys a practical representation of the root system of Pear trees, according to class of stocks used. Many thousands of our Keiffer trees, grafted in February, 1892, on both Japan and Belgian imported pear seedlings, are now, July 15th, from six to seven feet high. Comment is unnecessary.

Daimio—Medium, acute pyriform, pale green, washed brown, flesh brittle, sub-acid; inferior as a desert fruit, but excellent for canning; very prolific. Matures during September. Trees exceedingly vigorous, and with leaves of extraordinary size.

Garbers—A seedling of China Sand, raised by Dr. J. B. Garber, of Pennsylvania. Resembles the Keiffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here during August, and between the *LeConte* and Keiffer. A very thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawai, or Sandwich Island—Medium, round, bergamot shape; good for cooking or canning; very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. October to December.

Keiffer—Origin near Philadelphia, where the original tree, now twenty-two years old, has not failed to yield a large crop of fruit for fifteen years past. It is a seedling of China Sand Pear, supposed to have been crossed with Bartlett. Fruit large to very large, skin yellow, with a bright vermillion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old.



1.—Two-year-old Keiffer on Pear Seedling.
2.—One-year-old Keiffer on Pear Seedling.
3.—Two-year-old Pear on LeConte Stock as usually grown.

NOTE—The past season has again fully demonstrated the great value of this fruit for the Southern States. Numerous reports from Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia are most favorable as to results. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the trees is surprising. Many of our trees planted four years since have yielded as high as three bushels of perfect fruit.

It is unfortunate that the real merits of this fruit have been underestimated, from the haste in which it is hurried to market in an immature condition, and often before it has attained proper size. When allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool, dark room, there are few pears which are more attractive, and in point of quality it combines extreme juiciness, with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett; it is then an excellent dessert fruit. As to its value as a market fruit, it commands on an average \$1.00 per bushel when shipped in an immature stage, and is then considered as a second-class cooking fruit. If marketed after being house-ripened, \$3.00 per bushel has been realized if sold in quantities, and at retail it readily commands from 75 cents to \$1.00 per dozen at the city fruit stands.

So far no cases of blight have appeared in this section, where all the trees now growing were grown by being grafted upon seedling pear stocks. There are trees now twelve years old. Stock consists of upwards of 50,000 trees; last year we could not supply the immense demand. Early orders for large quantities are respectfully solicited.

LeConte, or Chinese Pear—Supposed to be a hybrid between the old China Sand Pear and a cultivated variety. Fruit large, pyriform, skin smooth, pale yellow, quality very variable; usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room or in drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to end of August. The tree is of remarkable vigor and rapid growth; foliage dense and luxuriant; hardly everywhere, but of greatest value South. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old, and should be planted at least twenty feet apart.

Mme. Von Seibold—Large, round, russet, similar in shape to the old China Sand. Flesh brittle, juicy, with a peculiar spicy aroma. Quality inferior for table use, unless ripened slowly, when it is better: excellent for canning. Prolific and good grower.

Mikado—Resembles Daimio in quality and maturity, but of bergamot shape. Excellent for canning.

Smith's—Almost identical with LeConte in size, shape and quality, but a little earlier.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF TREES.

Purchasers' selection	15c. each; \$1 25 per 10; \$10 00 per 100
First size, where selection is partly left to us	75 00 per 1,000
Medium size, fine trees, selection partly left to us	50 00 per 1,000

A sandy loam is most suitable to the Peach, still it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees cut back to three feet. Prune every year by cutting off one-half of the previous year's growth. To prevent the attack of the borer, see page 5. Plant trees 20x20 feet in ordinary soils, but increase distance in lands rich in plant food.

SELECT LIST.

FREESTONES.

Amelia—Synonyms: *Stroman's, Carolina, Orangeburg, Rayzer's June, etc.* Very large, conical, white, nearly covered with crimson, juicy, melting, vinous, sweet, and of high flavor. Too tender to stand long carriage, but as a Peach for home consumption is truly magnificent. July 1 to 10.

Albert Sidney—Medium, oblong, yellowish white, with red cheek, flesh melting and of highest flavor. Middle to end of July. Of Chinese type.

Alexander—Above medium, highly colored in clay soils, less in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 in Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific, and bear very young; a most valuable market fruit, and it is the earliest to ripen. Trees may be planted 15x15 feet, as they are of medium growth.

NOTE—Since the introduction of the Alexander, a very large number of new seedlings have

been brought before the Horticultural world. Nearly every one is said to be earlier in maturity or of larger size. After several years of fruiting these new comers, the conclusion is that the bulk have a common origin, being, as is believed, seedlings of Hale's Early, and so near alike in size, flavor, growth, season of maturity, and other characteristics, as to puzzle the best growers to detect any difference between them. They are nearly all reproductions of Alexander. While some varieties may mature earlier in certain localities than others, the result of a series of years has been that these peculiarities are not permanent, but that early maturity is influenced mainly by locality and condition of the weather in May. We have, therefore, discarded the propagation of the following so-called varieties, and given precedence to Alexander as best, largest, earliest and best for shipping, viz: *Alpha, Amsden, Arkansas Traveler, Brice's Early, Brigg's May, Cumberland, Gov. Garland, Honeywell Hynes Surprise, Musser, Saunders, Waterloo, Wilder, etc.*

Baldwin's Late—Large, oblong, greenish white, with red cheek, juicy and well flavored. October 10.

Beatrice—Small to medium, deep red and mottled deeper red; flesh juicy, vinous and of good quality; matures immediately after Alexander; trees are exceedingly prolific; fruit needs thinning so soon as set, otherwise it is too small; fills the gap between Alexander and Hale's Early. Matures June 1 to 10.

Berenice (China strain)—Large, yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy; excellent. Maturity end of July to middle of August.

Columbia—Synonyms: *Pace*, *Tinley's Superb*, *Stephen's*, *Yellow Indian*, etc. Very large, skin downy, dingy yellow and striped with dull brown or red; flesh yellow, buttery, melting and exceedingly rich. Ripe about July 20, and continues for a month; a popular Southern type, which is easily reproduced from seed.

Crawford's Early—Large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, juicy and rich, a standard market variety. Ripe from 5th to 15th of July.

Crawford's Late—Similar to the above, but usually larger and two weeks later.

Cora—Above medium, white, with a pale red cheek; flesh white, juicy and well flavored. Middle to end of September. An improved seedling of Lady Parham.

Early Beauty—Large, yellow; very showy, good quality. Follows Fleitas St. John, or about July 1 to 5.

Early Louise—Larger than Early Beatrice, which it succeeds in immediate maturity; very thin skin and delicate aroma; excellent variety for home consumption only, as it is too tender to carry great distances. Maturity from June 8 to 15; tree very prolific.

Early Rivers—Large to very large, pale greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and very juicy, of exceedingly delicate flavor, skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20; unfit to carry great distance; very prolific.

Early Tillotson—Medium, white, covered with red, melting, good; very prolific; a favorite market variety; stands shipping well. Ripe from June 20 to 25.

Elberta—Large, yellow, with red cheek, juicy and high flavor; flesh yellow; supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July; an excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively for the supply of Northern and Western markets. Orchards containing from 25,000 to 80,000 trees of this variety alone are now planted in Georgia; this is sufficient evidence of its value. We can supply immense quantities of trees, if ordered early.

Fleitas, or Yellow St. John—Synonym: *May Beauty*. Large, roundish, orange yellow, with a deep red cheek, juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens with Early Tillotson and lasts longer.

Ford's (China strain)—Large, white, with carmine, melting; flesh white, juicy; quality best. End of June.

Foster—Resembles Early Crawford, but a few days earlier.

Globe—Very large, yellow; of excellent quality. Follows Elberta; desirable shipping peach.

Great Eastern—Very large, greenish-white; flesh juicy and sweet; sometimes a little coarse; a showy fruit. July 20th.

Hale's Early—Above medium, white, with red cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous and very good; very productive. Maturity from June 5th to 15th, and continues until the 24th to 30th. In some localities this variety is predisposed to decay, and therefore almost worthless. In others, however, it has proven to be an early and good flavored variety, and more free from decay than the varieties ripening immediately after it. Whenever it is successful it has given large profits.

Mountain Rose—Large, white, washed with carmine; flesh tinged pink, juicy, vinous, sub-acid and good flavor; very good. Ripens June 25th, or immediately after Early Tillotson; an excellent early market variety, and superior to Early York.

Muscogee—A variety of the Columbia, with white flesh; size large, skin dingy yellow, nearly covered with crimson, red and dark brown cheek, spotted and somewhat striped like the Columbia; flesh white, with some red veins around the stone, melting, juicy and very good. Maturity beginning of August.

Muir (California)—Large, yellow; very rich and a very small pit; abundant bearer. Beginning of July. Freestone. A superior canning peach, and extensively grown for that purpose in California.

Oseola—Large, golden yellow, with orange cheek, and a few red veins; flesh golden yellow, sweet, buttery, and with a apricot flavor; belongs to the Indian type. Beginning of September.

Pallas (Seedling from Honey)—This is the only seedling out of many hundreds of the Honey Peach which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent, but is much larger and more round in shape; flesh white, melting, with a rich, vinous aroma. Maturity July 10; blooms two to three weeks later than the Honey, and is therefore more successful.

Picquet's Late—Very large, yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September. Originated by Antoine Picquet, Esq., Belair, Ga. First trees disseminated by us in 1860. This variety seldom fails to produce a crop of fruit, and after thirty years' test, is considered one of the most profitable late yellow peaches South and West.

Reeves' Favorite—Large, oblong; skin deep yellow, with orange cheek; flesh juicy and buttery; very sweet; good. Ripens July 15th.

Robert (Rareripe strain)—Large, creamy white and crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Freestone. Middle of August.

Stephens' Rareripe—Large, oblong; skin greenish white, with paler red cheek; flesh white, red at the stone, juicy, vinous, sub-acid; very good. July 25th to August 15th.

Stump the World—Very large, white, with bright cheek; flesh white, juicy, and of good flavor; stands carriage well, and is a fine market variety. July 20th, and lasts three weeks.

Susquehannah—Very large, yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich, juicy and of high flavor; superior to Late Crawford. End of July. Unsurpassed for canning.

Spottswood—Similar to Chinese Cling, but free-stone; very large and of best quality. Middle of July.

Thurber—Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but perfectly free. This variety has not failed to yield a crop of fruit

during a period of fifteen years, and is highly prized as a market sort by Western growers. Originated by Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and trees first disseminated by us in 1873. This variety was selected out of 80 seedlings, all of same strain and all good to very good, as of surpassing vigor and excellence of product.

Lady Ingold—Resembles Early Crawfords, but of better quality and a few days later; superior for canning.

Sallie Worrell—Very large, white; very good. September.

Wheatland—Very large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, of good quality. July 15th.

Wonderful (N. J.)—Very large, deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm; good. End of August. It is claimed for this variety that the fruit is uniformly large and possesses remarkable keeping qualities, making it one of the best shipping sorts for late marketing, of the "Smock" strain, of which it may be said to be a large sub-variety.

CLINGSTONES.

Annie Wylie—Large, white, with red cheek; flesh very juicy, vinous, and best quality. Maturity September 1st to 10th.

Chinese—This type has of late years produced several improved seedlings, which, although not all attaining the enormous size of the original variety, are, however, of better flavor and less predisposed to decay, and of less straggling habit of growth. The best sub-varieties are:

General Lee—Above medium, oblong, creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very finely grained, melting, very juicy and of high flavor; quality best. July 1st to 10th.

Oriole—Large, yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August.

Stonewall Jackson—Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later, and tree a more compact grower. July 15th to 25th.

Sylphide—Similar to Chinese Cling, but maturing one month later.

Croft's Golden—Very large, deep yellow and crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sub-acid, vinous and well flavored. End of July to August 10th.

Darby—Large, round; skin creamy white, with pale white blush on one side, flesh pure white to the skin, juicy, sweet and of good aroma; quality very good. Maturity middle to end of October; an excellent late peach; origin, Newberry, S. C.

Duff Yellow—Very large, yellow, with red wash, juicy, sub-acid; showy fruit. July 10th.

Demming's September—Large, oblong, with a protuberance; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, red near the stone; juicy, vinous and good; resembles Lemon Cling, but one month later.

Eaton's Golden—Medium, skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, with apricot flavor. Middle of September. A superior variety for canning.

Flewellen—Large, deep red, with deeper red veins; flesh red, juicy, vinous; very good; belongs to the Indian type. July 20th.

General Taylor—Medium, round; skin white, nearly covered with red; flesh juicy, sweet. Ripens July 1st; origin, Mississippi.

Goode's October—Large, skin white, washed and veined pale red; flesh white, with red veins; juicy, vinous and well flavored; of the Indian type. Beginning of October.

Heath Red—Large, oblong; skin creamy white, with red wash; flesh juicy, vinous and well flavored; red near the stone. August 25th.

Heath Late White—Synonyms: *White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Ravy Peach, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.* Large, oval, with a sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy, sweet and good aroma; very popular for preserving; ripens beginning of September. There are numberless local names for this peach, which reproduces itself from the seed with slight variations.

Indian Blood—Large, dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red; very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno (China and Picquet strains)—Very large, deep yellow, mottled orange crimson; flesh yellow, fine grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality best. August 10th to 20th.

Newington—Large, oblong, white, slightly tinged with red and a red cheek; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. August 10th.

Old Mixon—Synonym: *Congress Cling*. Large, oblong, creamy white, with much red; juicy, sweet and well flavored. End of July.

Pine Apple—Synonyms: *Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison, Early Lemon Cling, etc.* Large, oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone; juicy, sub-acid, excellent; reproduces from the stone with slight variations. Middle of August.

Shelby—Large, white, with red cheek; very juicy and well flavored. End of July to August 5th.

Tinley's October—Medium, white, with a wash of red; flesh white, juicy, vinous and of high flavor. Middle of October.

Tuskena—Above medium, oblong; skin yellow and deep orange red; flesh sub-acid, vinous; good. Ripens end of June; origin, Mississippi.

LEADING VARIETIES FOR MARKET.

IN ORDER OF MATURITY.

Freestones—Alexander, Hale's Tillotson, Fleitas St. John, Early Beauty, Mountain Rose, Crawford's Early and Late, Old Mixon Free, Susquehannah, Thurber, Elberta, Stump the World, Globe, Columbia, Picquet's, Cora, Baldwin's Late, Wonderful.

Cling—Tuskena, General Taylor, General Lee, Stonewall Jackson, Old Mixon, Croft's Golden, Pine Apple, Indian Blood, White Heath, Eaton's Golden, Tinley's, Darby.

ORNAMENTAL PEACHES.

15 cents each.

Double Flowering—Crimson, Pink and White. Beautiful in early Spring.

Italian Dwarf—Grows five feet high; makes a bush; leaves very large; fruit large, green; flesh white, juicy, with almond flavor; free. Ripens end of August.

Pyramidal—Grows to a height of twenty feet in a compact form, like the Lombardy Poplar. Fruit a white freestone of second quality.

Van Buren's Golden Dwarf—Grows six to eight feet high, of a compact habit; fruit very large, similar to Lemon Cling, and of good quality; suitable for city gardens or where space is limited.

Weeping—Curious weeping habit; fruit hardly good.

NECTARINES.

Price 15 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio, and must be sprayed so soon as blossoms fall and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

Boston—Yellow, sweet, freestone.

Coosa—Very large, red; flesh white; very good; a new seedling from Upper Georgia.

Duc du Tellier—Green, with purplish cheek.

Early Violet—Small, green, nearly covered with purple; good.

Golden Cling—Medium, yellow; good; cling.

New White—Large, pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early, free.

Stanwix—Green, with violet cheek; juicy, sweet and very good.

Victoria—Medium, purple brown cheek. July.

PLUMS.

IMPROVED CHICKASAW TYPE.

Varieties of this type are less liable to attacks of curculio than those of European origin, and combine vigor of growth with great productiveness.

PRICES OF TREES, UNLESS NOTED.

1 year, very fine, 25c. each; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

All our trees are grafted upon Marianna stocks, which is superior to any other we have ever tested.

Cumberland—Originated near Augusta from seeds collected upon the Cumberland Mountains in 1864. Large, yellow, juicy, sweet; good. Maturity August and September.

DeCaradeuc—Medium, round; yellow, with brown red cheek; juicy, sweet, and of fine flavor. Beginning of June. This variety is doubtless a hybrid between the Chickasaw and an European variety, and is remarkably fine.

Marianna—After fruiting this variety quite extensively, we find it not as profitable as Wild Goose, being smaller, later and not equal in quality, but in some sections it is quite prolific and good. The tree is of a remarkable healthy and thrifty habit, and so far seems to be less liable to die back than the Wild Goose. We grow this variety upon its own roots.

Pottawottamie—A new Western variety, resembles Wild Goose, but smaller and maturing immediately after it; exceedingly productive and valuable for shipping.

Wild Goose—Large, somewhat oblong; bright vermilion red; juicy, sweet; good quality; cling. Ripens middle of June; a very showy and fine market fruit; prolific bearer. Most profitable for early shipments.

N. B.—All these Plums should be picked when they commence coloring and ripened in the house. In three days time they will acquire a brilliant color. If left on the tree too long, the fruit drops and never attains the quality of that which is house-ripened. This gradual ripening allows these varieties to carry perfectly to distant markets.

PEACH-LEAVED TYPE.

Kanawha—Medium, oblong; bright vermillion; juicy, fine flavored, quality very good. Ripens in September. Although it colors as early as July, it is not fit for use until it ripens upon the tree. An excellent late variety.

Miner—Large, roundish, deep red; very juicy, rich and high flavor. Ripens in August. Tree of upright growth and very prolific. Fruit should not be gathered until well colored.

EUROPEAN TYPE.

Good crops of fruit may occasionally be had, if attention is given to careful spraying so soon as fruit is set, and again every two weeks during May. Trees planted in poultry yards or near buildings, where the soil is not often dug up, yield a good crop of fruit.

Bohemian and Hungarian Prunes—These are occasionally successful and valuable for drying.

Imperial Gage—Fruit very large, yellow.



BRANCH OF KELSEY JAPAN PLUM

[From a Photograph.]

the Japanese growers, do not correspond with the description of the latter, as we found upon fruiting these varieties, but after lengthy correspondence with the Director of the Agricultural Bureau at Tokio, Japan, whose visit to the United States familiarized him with the various types of our Plums, we believe that the classification herein given is as near correct as based upon many years of fruiting the various varieties and the aid received from Mr. Kizo Tamari, of Tokio. One year, 4 and 5 feet, 25c.; \$2.00 per 10; \$15.00 per 100.

Shipper's Pride—A new variety of the Damson type, and originated in Western New York. It is claimed to possess great productiveness, with fruit of large size, good quality and superior shipping qualities.

PRUNUS PISSARDII.

(Persian Purple-Leaved Plum.)

This is unquestionably the most desirable of all purple-leaved trees, as it retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. For seven years passed we cultivated it as an ornamental variety, but to this it adds the merit of producing a fruit of the size and shape of the De-Caradeuc Plum. Color bright crimson from the time the fruit is set. Only second as to quality if classed for dessert, but desirable for cooking. Maturity end of May, and seems so far entirely free from the attacks of the curculio.

JAPAN PLUMS.

This race is as distinct from our native varieties as is the LeConte Pear from the Bartlett. The trees resemble somewhat our vigorous varieties of the Chickasaw type, but the foliage is larger and quite distinct. Some are hardy as far North as where the Wild Goose succeeds, and for our Southern States they open a new era in Plum culture. We have fruited sixteen varieties of this type, and find many of decided value for market and for family use. The confusion existing in the nomenclature as given by the importers of Japanese fruits is such that scarcely two invoices received under similar names contain the same varieties. Some of the synonyms given in our Catalogue of 1888, and which were taken from those of

SECTION I.—PRUNUS JAPONICA.

HATANKIO GROUP.

As the varieties of this group appear to be less hardier in the Northern States, we would recommend these for sections below the thirty-fourth degree of latitude north.

Botankio—Large, round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter, skin thick, yellow; flesh yellow, solid, sugary, not fine grained; gage flavor; quality very good. Middle of July. Clingstone.

Hatankio—Variable in shape, usually pointed, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hatankio-Togari* (Togari means pointed), the round form is sometimes called *Hatankio-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow, flesh yellow, juicy, sub-acid, gage flavor; quality very good. Clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific and an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey—This we consider the most remarkable variety of this section. It sustains every point of excellence claimed for it by the introducers. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple, and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small; adheres slightly to the flesh. For canning or evaporating it is also most valuable. Experiments resulted in yielding 19½ pounds of dried fruit to 100 pounds of fresh fruit. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

NOTE.—The abundant yield of 1889 was extraordinary, many trees three years old producing half a bushel of fruit, and our oldest trees, grafted in 1883, yielding from two to three bushels each. In many cases the fruit decayed to some extent during the continued rainy season in July. This was more apparent where trees had been kept cultivated after the middle of June. Upon clay soils, and where the surface was left undisturbed a month or six weeks before maturity, the fruit was almost entirely free from decay, and kept sound until the middle of September.

This year the trees are laden with fruit, although a severe freeze destroyed most of the blooms of the Wild Goose, which expanded later than the Kelsey.

As an instance of its remarkable shipping qualities, we made several shipments to France, which arrived there in perfect condition. The specimens were exhibited at the "World's Exposition," and remained sound for more than a week.

The following varieties are of inferior quality and are rejected:

Engre—Small, round, red; June 15; tree very vigorous.

Yosebe—Small, round, red, sweet; June 14; tree very dwarf.

SMOMO GROUP.

This type seems to belong to the hardier or Northern group, and some varieties have given good results in Northern and Western States.

Botan, Yellow Fleshed—Synonym: *Abundance*. Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed, purplish carmine, and a darker cheek. Flesh yellow, very juicy, sub-acid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 25 to July 5. We also have this variety under several numbers as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties and valuable for Northern and Middle States. Carries well to distant markets.

Botan, Sweet or White Fleshed— $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Skin green, nearly covered with dull purple, and blue bloom; flesh yellowish, a little coarse-grained, firm, sugary, or at times slightly sub-acid; adheres slightly to the stone; quality good, but inferior to Yellow Fleshed Botan. Maturity similar to above.

Burbank—In general characteristics resembles Yellow Fleshed Botan. Color cherry red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period

of maturity here is from three to four weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for Northern States.

Chabot— $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches long by 2 inches broad. Yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine red; flesh orange yellow, very solid, sub-acid, quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July.

Ogon (Shiro-Smono, or the White Plum)—Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow, firm, sub-acid; quality good; freestone. June 15; tree of vigorous growth.

Maru—Of medium size, slightly pointed, light red; flesh yellowish, melting, juicy, sub-acid; nearly freestone; second quality, but showy. Maturity end of June.

Red Nagate— $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, pointed, skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom. Flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse grained, juicy, sub-acid with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity middle to end of June. Very prolific, showy and good market variety.

BENI-SMOMO GROUP, OR RED FLESHED.

Satsuma, or Blood Plum—Synonym: *Yonemomo*. Large, skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular or with sharp point; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color, well flavored, firm; quality very good, pit small. Maturity one to two weeks before Kelsey. Tree very vigorous. We believe this will prove one of the most valuable varieties of this section, and probably adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

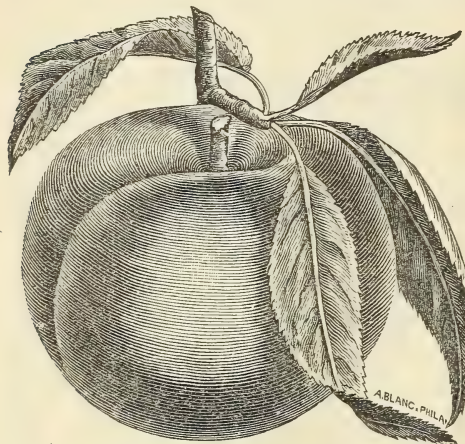
SECTION II.—PRUNUS MUME.

THE APRICOT PLUM.

This type is worthless outside of the Orange zone; it will not succeed where the Peen-To peach fails. Several varieties have been introduced, some produce small double rose colored flowers, others small single white blooms; all bloom here during February or early in March, hence fruit sets very seldom unless some flowers expand unusually late when a crop of fruit follows. Fruit is small, oblong, orange yellow, with apricot flavor, but of poor quality. Ripened here middle of May. Thirteen varieties are described by Japanese growers. We have tried Bungo and another unnamed sort, but cannot recommend either for the middle sections of Georgia.

SECTION III.—PRUNUS SIMONI.

SIMON'S CHINESE APRICOT PLUM.



A remarkable fruit indeed. This was introduced 20 years ago from China by Mr. Eugene Simon (then French Consul in China), and the first trees disseminated from the old nurseries of Simon Bros., at Metz Plantieres (Alsace-Lorraine). The tree is of attractive, erect and compact habit; flowers very small; fruit large, flattened, two and one-half to two and three-quarter inches broad, by one and three-quarters to two inches through, and very much resembles a tomato; flesh yellow, fine grained, and exceedingly firm; juicy, acid, and combining the most remarkable flavors of pear, apple, pineapple and muskmelon; quality best; begins to ripen June 15 and lasts until July 15; a shy bearer.

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

DIOSPYROS KAKI.

After having fruited many varieties for the past twelve consecutive years, the question as to the value of this fruit for the cotton-growing belt of the Southern States is satisfactorily settled. In the middle sections of Georgia, South Carolina and other Southern States, the trees are perfectly hardy, and instances are given of their hardiness in Southern New Jersey. The merits of this fruit are the early bearing age of the trees, as well as their wonderful fertility, as it is quite common to see one-year-old trees planted in spring produce a crop of from twenty to fifty well developed Persimmons the following year. The tendency to overbearing should be checked by removing the largest proportion of its fruit when fully set, in April or May, and leaving only a number commensurate with the age and size of the tree. Otherwise the trees will retain a very dwarf growth. The fruit is usually of a bright orange red or light vermillion color, the shape varies from a perfectly flat one, resembling a large smooth tomato, to sharply pointed forms. The flesh varies also in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these varieties it remains solid and quite astringent until November or December, but becomes soft after being house ripened. In the round varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible while still solid, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before being eaten. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before a frost is expected, or in the case of the early ripening varieties when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. It is therefore desirable to gather the fruit before frost if intended for keeping, and then some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

As with the Japanese Plums, we have for many years past endeavored to arrive at a correct nomenclature; in this we have made progress, thanks to the aid received from several scientific Japanese gentlemen, and from the Agricultural Bureau of Tokio, but the descriptions are made from fruit

produced in our orchards. Large quantities of trees are annually imported from Japan; the varieties seldom exceed twelve in the collections usually sent to this country, yet when the trees bear fruit the same name is often found to apply to several distinct varieties, or one variety has several names. The list which we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in Japanese.

All our trees, of which we have upwards of 20,000 in Nursery, are grafted upon seedling stocks of our native type; they are exceedingly well rooted, and in every way far superior to the imported trees which are usually deficient in roots. Seedlings seldom give good results, as but a small proportion prove to have perfect flowers, the majority being male, and thus barren. Many of our two-year-old nursery trees are bearing a heavy crop of fruit. The growth varies as to varieties. Some assume a dwarf habit when two years old, and seldom grow beyond six to eight feet in height; others attain a growth of four to six feet at one year from graft. The best soil is a clay loam, or gravelly, and not retentive of moisture. The tree fails in wet lands.

PRICE OF TREES.

One year grafts, 3 to 4 feet.....25c. each; \$2 00 per 10; \$15 00 per 100
Two-year-old grafts, 3 to 6 feet, according to variety, well branched.....35c. each; 3 00 per 10; 25 00 per 100

Among, or Yemon (name of a Japanese ornament)—Round, flattened, deeply ribbed, dark orange red, and sometimes yellowish red, $3\frac{1}{2} \times 2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, average weight 6 ounces, and occasionally a specimen weighing 16 ounces is produced. Very sweet, flesh red, and is edible while still solid, but quality improves as it becomes soft. Maturity September to end of November. Tree of moderate height.

Hachiya (beehive in Japanese)—Synonyms: *Costata*, *Imperial*, *Yomato*, etc. Oblong, with a blunt apex, slightly ribbed, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches; average weight 5 ounces. Flesh deep orange red, astringent while solid, but sweet and very good when soft. Should be house ripened, and can be kept until March. Tree of vigorous and tall growth.

Hiyakume (weighs 100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight)—This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red fleshed varieties, and as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as *Pound*, *Tane-nashi*, or *Seedless*, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of forms and colors has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, average 3 inches in diameter, and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch. Flesh bright orange red. Keeps very late. Must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height; apt to be of dwarf growth.

Kurokume (this may possibly be *Goshiyo-hira*, or *Palace Persimmon*)—Very large, round, somewhat flattened; $3\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches; average weight 10 ounces, and sometimes yields specimens of 16 ounces in weight; keeps late. Flesh red. Tree erect grower.

Miyo-tan—Synonym: *Mazelli*. Round, or slightly oblong, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ inches, average weight $5\frac{1}{2}$ ounces; slightly ribbed. Skin deep orange red. Flesh usually deep brown red, but bright red or half red and half brown fleshed specimens are often produced upon the same tree, the result of cross fertilization by other varieties. Tree of medium or dwarf growth; exceedingly prolific. Fruit keeps very late. The brown fleshed specimens are edible while solid, and as early as October 1.

Tsuru-no-ko (*Stork Egg*)—Synonym: *Minokaki* (Persimmon from Mino, a locality). Large, oblong, pointed, $2\frac{1}{2} \times 3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces. Skin bright red; some specimens covered with black at apex. Flesh red, very good. Keeps late; edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact and vigorous grower.

Yedo-Ichi (No. 1, or best in Yedo, latter being the old name of Tokio)—Synonym: *Maru-Gata* (round shape). Medium, round, some specimens slightly oblong, flattened at base and narrowing at apex, skin dark red, often with black mottlings near apex; flesh mahogany brown, with darker spots, brittle, and is edible while solid as early as October 1. Very prolific, and bears fruit in large clusters. Tree an upright grower.

Zenji, or Zingi (name of Japanese villages)—Small, $1\frac{1}{2} \times 2$ inches; weight, 3 to 4 ounces. Flesh dark brown, with darker spots; very sweet. Edible as early as middle of September while still solid, and lasts throughout October.

QUINCES.

Price, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10. All grafted unless noted.

Angers—Large, pear-shaped; thrifty grower; on own roots.

Apple, or Orange—Large, round; most esteemed for preserving.

Bourgeant—A new French variety; recommended for its large size and great vigor of the tree. It is quite distinct in growth. Not fruited by us so far.

Chinese—A most extraordinary fruit; oblong, of immense size; often weighing from 2 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. Growth rapid and distinct. Blooms very early in spring, but withal seldom fails to produce a crop. Fruit rather coarser in texture than the preceding.

Champion—Claimed to be superior to the Apple or Orange.

Meech—Not fruited here, but has a good record where tried; fruit large.

Portugal—Very large, of excellent quality, but not very productive until trees are 8 to 10 years old; a very strong growing tree, and seems to be better adapted to Southern sections than the Apple.

Rae's Mammoth—Fruit very large.

NOTE—Quince trees need little or no pruning besides removing the dead wood. They succeed best in a strong, rich clay soil, except the Chinese, which thrives equally well in good light soils.

NUT BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

Price of trees—One year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cents each; \$2.00 per 10; \$18.00 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

Pistache—A half soft-shelled variety, with very small pointed fruit, and kernel of a delicate sweet flavor; highly esteemed in Southern Europe.

Almonds are unreliable for the middle sections of the South, but more successful in Florida.

CHESTNUTS.



AMERICAN CHESTNUT.

American—3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

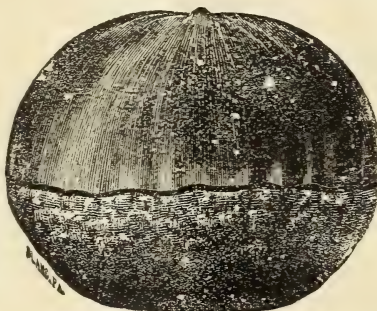
Large Spanish—2 to 3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each, unless noted. Yields very large nuts, not as sweet as the American, but their size commands ready sale.

Numbo—An early bearing variety, nuts very large and of good quality. 1 year grafted trees, 50c. each.



SPANISH CHESTNUT.

Japan—This is unquestionably a great acquisition for the section of the United States where the native species flourish. There are many sub-varieties cultivated in Japan and, like the Persimmon, their nomenclature is badly confused. Seedlings vary in size and shape, as well as habit of growth and productiveness, and are therefore more unreliable as to products than the grafted trees. We have grown these Chestnuts 9 years, and trees of 3



JAPAN CHESTNUT.

years of age have yielded fruit. Fruit very large, burrs containing at times as many as five large nuts; quality similar to the native variety. In habit the trees are dwarf. The trees which we offer are all grown in our nurseries. Imported trees from Japan are, as a rule, worthless; they are badly grown, with scarcely any roots, and few survive; those which keep alive require 2 years careful nursing to bring them into growth. We cultivate two varieties:

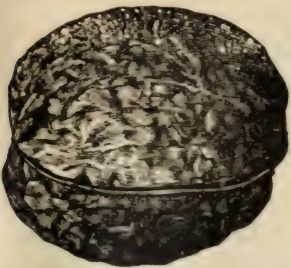
Large—Nut very large, early and good. **Prolific**—Nut of medium size, very early and very prolific. One year grafted trees, 50 cents each.

WALNUTS, OR MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c., \$2 per 10.

Chaberte—Nuts oval, medium; very prolific; blooms late.

Early Bearing or Preparturiensis—Of dwarf growth; produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. One year old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c.; \$2 per 10; \$18.00 per 100. Trees are all grown from seed produced in our grounds. We have trees of the Early-Bearing variety which at eight years of age have yielded upward of one bushel of nuts, and at 12 years gave a crop of 3½ bushels.



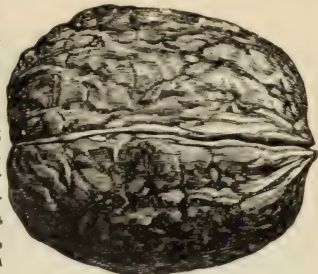
EARLY BEARING WALNUT.

Ford's California—Resembles above and may prove identical.

Franquette — Large, oblong, half-hard shell; very good.

Mayette—Nuts produced in pairs; oblong, somewhat flattened; best quality; half-hard shell.

Thin Shelled—Nuts large, oblong, shell very thin; of excellent quality, and keeps sweet a long time. 2 to 3 feet, per 100, \$15. All our trees are grown from seed. Some varieties are imported from France from reliable growers; others are grown from nuts produced in our orchards. The varieties as offered, although seedlings, usually come true, or with slight variations. Grafted trees are always scarce and high-priced, owing to the difficulty of this method of propagation. The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate in ordinary crops are available for Walnuts.



MAYETTE WALNUT.

JAPAN WALNUT—*Juglans Sieboldiana*.

Nuts are produced in clusters. Shell very thick, kernel sweet. Tree is very attractive, with large foliage. This tree has not fruited outside of California, where its merits are early and profuse bearing. Our trees now 5 years old are very vigorous, but the value of the nut commercially compared with Pecans has yet to be decided. As an ornamental tree it is very desirable. Two-year-old trees grown from seed planted here, 50c. each.

FILBERTS.

Of easy culture; they are of bushy habit of growth, and require to be trained with single stems to ensure fruitfulness; dry, ordinary soil is suitable. They are productive and require but little space to grow; but suckers must be removed as they appear.

The *Common White* is perhaps the most desirable. Nut oblong, very sweet.

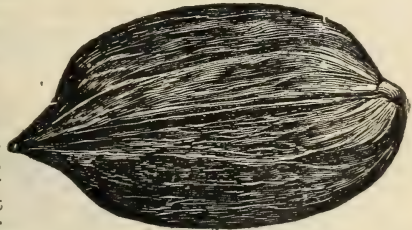
Two-year-old plants trained to single stems, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Three-year-old plants trained to single stems, 30c. each; \$2.50 per 10.

Purple Leaved—Leaves and fruit purple; 30c. each.

PECANS.

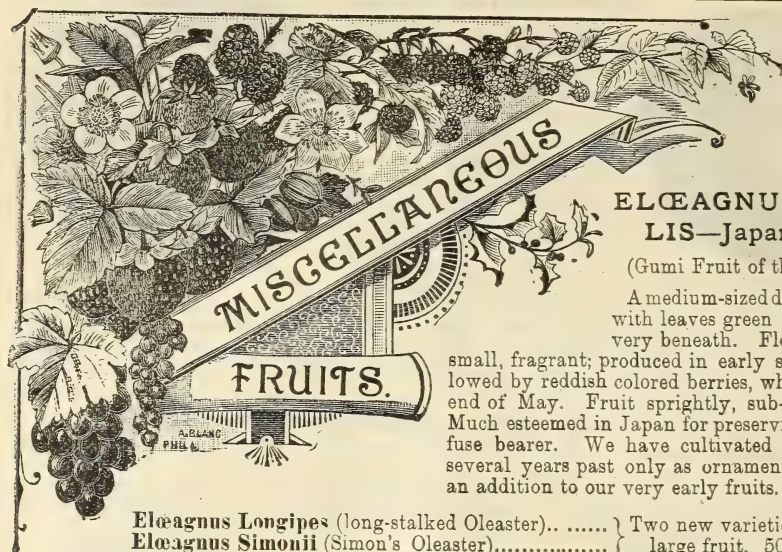
Pecan culture is rapidly increasing, there being few trees that yield as regular and larger income after they attain the bearing age, which is at 8 to 10 years after planting. Any soil where the hickory grows is suitable to Pecans, but trees grown in rich alluvial soils produce larger crops. The Pecan tree is difficult to graft, but as the sub-varieties, of which there are many, reproduce themselves at the rate of 60 to 70 per cent., and thus the variation being small, we offer mainly seedling trees grown from the largest Paper-Shell nut obtainable in Louisiana. These vary in number from 60 to 70 nuts to the pound, and retail at from 50c. to \$1.00 per pound, extra sizes sometimes commanding \$1.50 per pound. The small hard-shelled nuts can be purchased at from 5 to 6 cents per pound. Owing to the excessive length of the tap-root, large trees transplant with difficulty; hence one or two-year-old trees should always be selected, as less liable to fail. Pecan trees are found growing in rich alluvial soils from Texas to Illinois, and are therefore hardy throughout the Middle States. Nuts may be planted in the place where trees are to grow permanently, but experienced Pecan growers of Louisiana advise raising the trees in nursery 1 to 2 years before planting in orchard. As a rule, the larger the nuts the smaller the percentage of germinating. We prefer to plant 1 or 2 years' seedlings for our own groves.



Extra large Louisiana Paper-Shell grown from nuts averaging 50 to 60 to the pound, such as "*Stuart*," etc: 1 year, 8 to 12 inches high, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$12 per 100.

No. 1, very large Paper-Shell, "*Turkey Egg*," etc., from round to oblong nuts, 60 to 70 to the pound: 1 year, 8 to 12 inches high, 20c. each; \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Pride of the Coast—Two years ago we received from Lower Louisiana a few nuts of extraordinary size, the person owning the tree stating that 24 nuts of the size sent us would weigh one pound, and that by carefully selecting the largest only 18 would be required to reach one pound weight. We succeeded in purchasing a quantity of grafts and now offer one-year grafted trees at \$1.00 each. Our supply is, however, limited, and not more than 5 trees will be furnished to one purchaser. The grafts are now (July 15) from 18 to 24 inches high, and will probably reach 3 feet by fall. The foliage is very distinct from any of the other varieties, showing this to be a well defined form. Some of the nuts which we received measured 2½ inches in length; kernel very sweet and shell exceedingly thin.



ELÆAGNUS EDULIS—Japan Oleaster.

(Gumi Fruit of the Japanese.)

A medium-sized deciduous shrub, with leaves green above and silvery beneath. Flowers axillary, small, fragrant; produced in early spring, and followed by reddish colored berries, which ripen here end of May. Fruit sprightly, sub-acid, pleasant. Much esteemed in Japan for preserving. Very profuse bearer. We have cultivated this shrub for several years past only as ornamental, but find it an addition to our very early fruits. 25 cents each.

Elæagnus Longipes (long-stalked Oleaster)... .. } Two new varieties which yield
Elæagnus Simonii (Simon's Oleaster)..... } large fruit. 50 cents each.

ERYOBOTHRYA—Japan Medlars.

(Biwa of the Japanese.)

One-year-old plants (all pot grown), \$1.25 per 10; \$10 per 100.

Two-year-old plants (all pot grown), 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

The loss in transplanting open ground grown plants is always large; this is trifling in using pot grown plants.

This fruit is well adapted to the coast belt, and is being cultivated there with profitable results.

Trees of medium height, with long glossy leaves, which are evergreen; flowers white in spikes and produced in winter; fruit of the size of a wild goose plum, round or oblong, bright yellow, and produced in clusters; sub-acid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April; not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM—Ægle Sepiaria.

(Citrus Trifoliata.)

A hardy species of lemon, which withstands a cold of zero; of bushy and very thriving habit; leaves trifoliate, dark glossy green. Flowers large white, the first appearing in March, and others following less profusely during May and June. Fruit similar in shape and size to Limes; very acid, and

unfit to eat. We received the first plant from Japan in 1873 and have now a large stock of plants to offer, as our trees are bearing fruit. As a ledge plant it is destined to become very popular; it will grow in almost any soil, and will stand great extremes of temperature, moisture and dryness without injury. As a stock (it being deciduous) for grafting the *Satsuma Orange* it has proven valuable, but its great merit is as a hedge plant, as it forms an impenetrable barrier to man and beast, and can easily be kept in shape. It is hardy as far North as New York City. One-year-old plants, 10 cents each; 75 cents per 10; \$5.00 per 100.

ORANGE, SATSUMA OR OONSHIU.

A seedless variety of the *Mandarin* or *Kid Glove* class, of dwarf habit, and has withstood a cold of 10 degrees below freezing here. Plants are all grafted upon *Citrus Trifoliata*, and may be said to be hardy in this latitude. Flowers are produced freely, but fruit does not set profusely. One-year-old plants from 4-inch pots, 50 cents.



MULBERRIES.

Each 25 cents; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Hicks' Everbearing—Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs; fruit produced during four months.

The value of Mulberries as an economic food for hogs is beginning to be appreciated by many farmers, who have planted large orchards of the *Hicks* for that purpose.

Downing's—Fruit of a rich, sub-acid flavor; not as prolific as above, but more hardy; stands the winters of the Western and Middle States.

Stubbs'—This is a form of the nativerted Mulberry, and was discovered in Laurens Co., Ga., some twenty years ago. Tree very vigorous, and with broad foliage. Fruit very large, from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long, black, vinous, and of excellent quality; greatly superior to any of the cultivated varieties. It is a wonderfully prolific bearer; fruit lasts nearly 2 months. A celebrated French nurseryman, who saw our trees in fruit three years ago, was so impressed with its wonderful fertility and quality that he engaged our whole stock of trees then available, and is now propagating it extensively. Stock of trees is limited this year. Price, 25 cents each.



STUBBS' MULBERRY.

POMEGRANATE.

Purple Seeded, or Spanish Ruby—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; meat purplish crimson, sweet, and of best quality. 25 cents each.

Sub-acid—Medium to large, dull red on yellow ground; meat sub-acid, and much esteemed in the preparation of cooling beverages. Three-year-old plants, of bearing size, 25 cents each; \$2 per 10.

PYRUS MAULEII.

Not a new fruit, but one that is seldom met with. It is a variety of the Japan Quince (*Pyrus Japonica*), and produces a fair-sized fruit in the greatest profusion. Bushes three feet high yield sometimes a peck of fruit. This latter makes excellent preserves and jellies. 25 cents each.

OLIVES.

Picholine—Synonyms: *Lechin*, *Collasse*, *Piquette*, *Saurin*, *Plant d'Istres*, *Coias*, *Coiasse*, etc. A variety much esteemed in California for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damages by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in 12 months, thus bearing a crop annually; makes excellent oil, and stands as the best for pickling. Twelve inches, 25 cents; larger, 50 cents.

Olives have been cultivated here and on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils where no other fruit trees are successful. Olive trees begin to bear fruit at from 8 to 10 years of age, but should not be planted farther North than this section.





RASPBERRIES.

CULTURE—Upright Growing Varieties or Red—The soil should be rich and well worked.

For Field Culture—Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 feet in the the row, or 4 feet apart each way. In July, after the crop is harvested, remove all the canes which have produced fruit, and cut back the new canes to 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and become self-supporting. During winter give a liberal manuring, and keep the ground well worked.

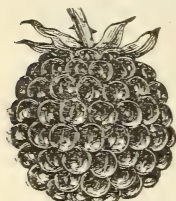
For Caps—Plant further apart in the

row, as they propagate from the tips of the canes, bent down. They should not be pruned until winter, and cut at the bend of the cane. The old canes must be entirely removed, as in the red varieties.

For Garden Culture—Plant the red varieties 3 feet apart and the caps 6 feet, and train to stakes. The summer pruning of the red varieties may be done if stakes are not used; otherwise omitted. Large yield of fruit can be expected only if plants are well manured, and thoroughly cultivated. Cotton seed compost, cotton seed meal, or pure ground bone are all desirable fertilizers, and should be applied during winter or early spring.



CUTHBERT.



GREGG.

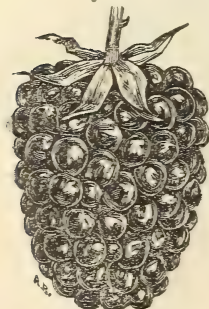
Cuthbert—After several years' trial, this proves perhaps the best and most reliable of all the red fruited varieties. Its introduction has made Raspberry culture quite profitable in sections of the Southern States where this product had been unreliable. Fruit red, large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May, and continues for several weeks. Price, 50 cents per 10; \$3 per 100; \$15 per 1,000. Plants cannot be supplied before beginning of November.

Gregg—The largest and best of all the Black Caps that we have tried. Fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom; ripens a week before the Cuthbert. 50 cents per 10; \$3 per 100.

Shaffers—Of vigorous and rampant growth. An excellent market berry. Berry large and good, but of unattractive reddish color. Prolific and hardy. Of the Cap class; ripens late. Plants stand our driest summer to perfection. 50 cents per 10; \$3 per 100. This and the Gregg being propagated from the tips of the canes late in the season, plants cannot be supplied until after Nov. 15.



SHAFFER'S RASPBERRY.



WILSON'S BLACK-BERRY

BLACKBERRIES.

Root cuttings plants. Price 50 cents per 10; \$3 per 100.

Culture—The same as for Red Raspberries.

Kittatinny—Growth upright; berry large, sweet, good flavor, prolific; ripens about June 10, and lasts until August in favorable seasons.

Wilson's Early—Growth somewhat trailing; berry very large, sweet, very good; very prolific bearer; early; begins to ripen end of May.

Early Harvest—Medium, long, very sweet; ripens two weeks before Wilson's, and is enormously productive. Valuable for an early crop.

Lucretia—Of the Dewberry class; berry large, very sweet, of excellent quality, matures first of all. The plant is of rampant growth, and should be trained to stakes or trellis; an excellent variety for family use.

STRAWBERRIES.

A deep, rich, sandy loam is the most desirable; still, with proper work and manure, any soil not too wet may be made to yield large crops. For field culture we use a compost of 100 bushels of cotton seed to ten two-horse loads of manure per acre. This should be well ploughed under and the soil well pulverized before planting. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the spring following, but a large crop is only certain the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants



RIGHT WAY OF PLANTING.

remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, that one field may take the place as the other is ploughed up. Plants may be set in rows 3 feet by 1, and this will require 14,520 plants for 1 acre. If planted in hills 2 feet in the check, 10,890 plants are needed. For family use the plants can be cultivated in regular beds, with the rows sufficiently apart to cultivate the ground thoroughly, or along garden walks. Manure the ground well and plough deep before planting. Nothing equals a compost of cotton seed and stable manure well mixed with the soil, and a top dressing of cotton seed between the plants so soon as set in fall. Leave this all winter, and fork it slightly in March. Ashes are also very good as a top dressing. After the crop is gathered, keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. If you expect a large yield of fruit, give the soil liberal manuring. We have tested hundreds of varieties, and find but few that will give general satisfaction. Locality influences this fruit more than any other cause, and we cannot, therefore, depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils. The following varieties, however, will be found suitable to most soils. All have perfect blossoms, unless marked P, meaning pistillate. These latter should be planted near perfect flowering sorts, when they are usually very productive. Where pistillate varieties are planted, every third row should consist of a staminate or perfect blossomed variety. Hoffman, Mitchell and Wilson's Albany are good varieties for that purpose, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

LEADING MARKET VARIETIES.

Price, 50c. per 100; \$4 per 1,000, after October 15th.

Bubach—Medium to large, dark crimson; firm, sweet and perfumed, very good. Mid season. Foliage healthy, but of low growth.

Charles Downing—Large, bright crimson; quality best; succeeds almost everywhere. Although not so prolific as some others, it suits nearly all soils.

Crescent (P)—Large, bright scarlet; of good flavor and very prolific, if cultivated near other varieties, as its flowers are pistillate; a very vigorous grower, and under favorable circumstances a very valuable market sort.

Hoffman—Large to very large; ripens earliest of all berries; colors evenly and carries well; quality very good; very vigorous and stands the summers well. Origin, Charleston, S. C. It is greatly superior to the *Nunan* as an early shipping berry, and is remarkably successful in the coast region. We can supply this variety in very large quantities. We consider this the most profitable variety for this section. This year the first began to mature two weeks ahead of Wilson's, and lasted as late as any other variety.

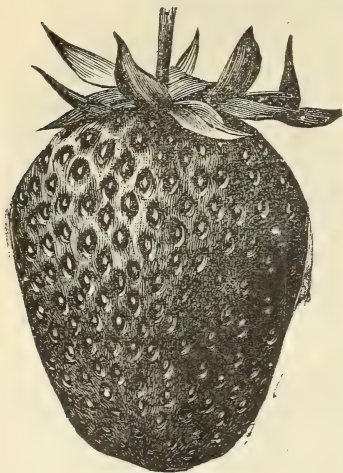
Haverland (P)—Very large, long, handsome; always regular in shape, flesh deep red, flavor good; foliage healthy, stands the summer well; mid season to late. Although not of strictly first quality, its large size and attractive appearance makes it a very profitable variety for home market. It is rather soft to stand distant carriage.



EARLY HARVEST BLACKBERRY.
[One-quarter size.]



HOFFMAN.



HAVERLAND.

resembles Crescent, but is an improvement upon that variety, and in some soils is very productive.

Our stock of plants of the above varieties is very large and unmixed. Prices for 5,000, 10,000 or upwards on application.

VARIETIES FOR AMATEUR CULTURE.

Price, 50c. per 100, unless noted.

Atlantic (S)—Large, long, deep crimson, very firm; acid in strong soils, season late. Valuable for its shipping qualities.

Belmont (S)—Large, crimson, flesh firm, sub-acid, rich, high flavored, quality best; productive under high cultivation.

Big Bob—Very large, deep red, sweet; best in rich sandy land.

Eureka—Medium, round, light red, flesh pale, soft, sweet. An attractive berry; suitable to some soils.

Jessie—Large to very large, irregular, light red, firm,

sweet; very good. Robust and healthy foliage.

Kentucky—Large, irregular and bad color; sweet; quality very good; in demand when known in a market; prolific; late.

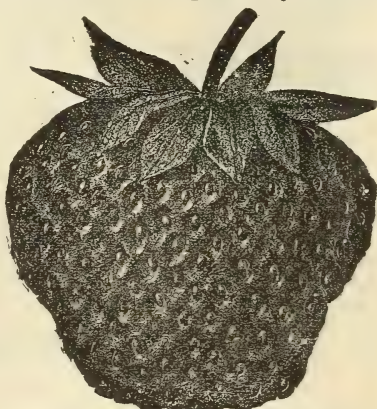
May King—Berry medium, bright scarlet, firm; early and of best quality. We consider this one of the most promising new varieties.

Parry—Large, good color and good quality; flesh quite firm.

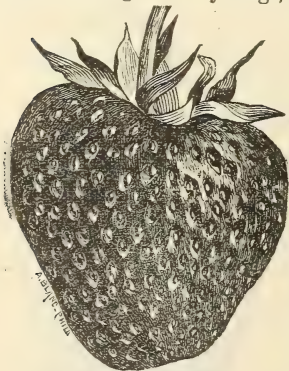
Prince of Berries—Large, colors well; deep red, rich; quality best.

TIME OF ORDERING PLANTS.

Plants cannot be supplied at the prices quoted until October, and providing the condition of the soil admits of being dug. To fill orders for plants before the last runners are well rooted, entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We therefore request our patrons not to have plants shipped until they are well rooted and the weather sufficiently cool to plant with safety. No large orders filled until after October 15.



SHARPLESS.



MAY KING.



We have in our test vineyard upwards of 100 native varieties, and have discarded fully as many more. There is too little difference between many sorts, or merit to entitle them to further trial. Nothing but varieties that have stood severe test are included in the following lists. Several of the newer varieties like *Eaton*, *Moyer*, etc., have proven either of inferior quality or weak growers, and have been discarded.

PRICE OF ASSORTMENTS—OUR SELECTION OF VARIETIES.

10 Strong Vines in 10 best varieties for table use.....	\$ 1 25
100 Strong Vines in 10 or 25 best varieties for table use.....	10 00

The prices quoted are for very strong and healthy vines. Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

SECTION I.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS LABRUSCA or FOX GRAPE.

LEADING MARKET AND WINE GRAPES IN LARGE TYPE.

All these varieties have more or less pulp or foxiness, although in some varieties it is scarcely perceptible. Bunches generally large, berries large.

BRIGHTON—Bunches medium, berries large, reddish, skin thin; quality best; an excellent early table or market variety; vigorous. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.75; per 100, \$8.

Catawba—Bunches and berries large, deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous, and musky flavor. Failed to yield good crops for many years, but of late seems to do better in some localities. Each, 10c.

CONCORD—Bunches and berries very large, blue-black, with bloom; skin thin, cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation, and, next to Delaware, the most popular of native grapes. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

DELAWARE—Bunch medium, compact; berries medium; skin thin, but tenacious; light red; pulp tender, vinous and sprightly; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy, very prolific, and more free from disease than any variety grown; unsurpassed for table and white wine. This variety ranks as the standard of excellence. Each, 15; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

DIANA—Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac, little pulp and little foxiness; sweet, very productive, and a standard variety. Each, 20c.; per 10, \$1.50.

HARTFORD PROLIFIC—Bunches large, berries large blue; flesh pulpy, musky, sweet. It ripens here by the end of June. Very prolific bearer and fine grower. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.

IVES—Bunches very large, berries large blue, skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Ripens with Hartford Prolific. This variety is most hardy and very popular as a wine grape. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

MARTHA—A white seedling of Concord; bunch and berry smaller than the parent; flesh tender, very sweet, foxy; productive, and a good market and wine grape. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$4.

Maxatawny—Bunch medium, berry large, oblong, white; flesh tender, sweet and delicate; quality very good; not very productive. Each, 20c.

MOORE'S DIAMOND—Large, greenish white; juicy, little pulp and of very good quality. Very early, prolific and vigorous. A valuable variety. Each, 25c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$18.

MOORE'S EARLY—Bunch small; berry very large, round, blue black; flesh pulpy, sweet; quality good; very early, or two weeks before the Concord. Valuable for market. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.

NIAGARA—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Although not of the best quality, its remarkable size and fine appearance gives it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$5.

SECTION II.

VARIETIES BELONGING TO VITIS CÆTIVALIS or SUMMER GRAPES.

The varieties belonging to this class have little or no pulp, no foxiness; berries generally small or medium, and are all excellent wine grapes.

LENOIR—Bunch large, compact; berries small, round, dark, bluish purple, juicy, vinous, and with colored juice; an excellent red wine grape; rots in some localities. Each, 15c.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA—Berry small, blue black, vinous, sweet; juice red; an excellent red wine grape. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Rulander, or St. Genevieve—Bunch small, very compact; berries small, reddish purple, very sweet; of fine quality; an excellent wine grape; vine compact and short-jointed grower. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.

WARREN—Synonym: *Herbemont Madeira*. Bunch large, loose; berries small, blue, with bloom; sweet, well flavored and vinous; a delicious grape, but liable to rot. Middle of August. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

SECTION III.

VITIS RIPARIA.

Bunches and berries small or medium, scarcely pulpy, no foxiness, vinous; best suited for wine; growth vigorous.

CLINTON—Bunches medium; berries above medium, black, vinous and very refreshing. Ripe, middle of July; a rampant grower and a most profuse bearer; makes a delicious claret. Each, 10c.; per 10, 80c.; per 100, \$3.

ELVIRA—Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable grapes for the mountain regions of Georgia and South Carolina. Each, 10c.; per 10, \$1.

GREIN'S NO. 1, or MISSOURI RIESLING—Greenish white, with a pale red tint at maturity; very tender, juicy, sweet; good quality; excellent for white wine. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

HUMBOLDT—Bunches medium, compact; berry medium, round, pale green or yellowish, sweet juicy and good flavor; promises to become a popular variety for white wine; vine very vigorous. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

SECTION IV.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA or VULPINA — Bullace or Muscadine Type.

This type is purely Southern, ranging from North Carolina to Texas, and of no value for the Northern or Western States. Although known for upwards of three hundred years, it is only within a short period that its improved varieties have been largely cultivated. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Vines should be planted from 20 to 30 feet in the row, trained on arbor or trellis, and never trimmed. *All two years old, once transplanted.*

FLOWERS—Bunches composed of from 15 to 25 berries, which are dark black and of sweet vinous flavor. Matures end of September to end of October, or from 4 to 6 weeks later than the Scuppernong. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

SCUPPERNONG—Bunches seldom ever composed of more than 8 or 10 berries; berries large, round, of a bronze color when fully ripe; skin thick; flesh pulpy, very vinous, sweet and of a peculiar musky aroma, exceedingly pleasant. A certain crop may be had annually. Vine is free from all diseases and attacks of insects, and fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. It is wonderfully prolific, and is rapidly becoming popular as a very profitable wine grape. Makes a very good sweet wine, resembling Muscat, and when properly manipulated produce an excellent sparkling wine. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

THOMAS—Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large, of a slight violet color, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet, of a peculiar vinous flavor; quality superior to any of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Has but little musky aroma, and makes a superior red wine. A spurious variety is sold under the name of Thomas. This is inferior in quality, and produces a deep black colored fruit of no merit whatever. Each, 15c.; per 100, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

SECTION V.

CROSSED AND HYBRID VARIETIES.

Comprising varieties of native types crossed with European varieties of *Vitis Vinifera*, and others of crossed native types. Some of these varieties are valuable for market and extensive cultivation; others are suited to amateur collections only. The best varieties are in large type.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15)—Large, dark red. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$8.

BLACK EAGLE—Very large, black, and of superior quality; suited for amateur culture. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Black Defiance (Black St. Peter's, X Concord)—Large, black, excellent quality; showy. Each, 25c.

BERCKMANS—Parentage, Clinton and Delaware; first fruited in 1870. Vine as vigorous as Clinton, which it much resembles. Holds its foliage until frost. Bunch larger than Delaware, shouldered, and not as compact as those of either parent; berry $\frac{1}{2}$ larger than Delaware, of same color; quality equal to that favorite variety. Maturity middle to end of July. Has seldom mildewed in our grounds since we first fruited it in 1873. It has the rare and desirable combination of the extreme vigor and fertility of the Clinton with the excellence of the fruit of the Delaware. Dr. Wylie always considered this variety as one of the most promising of his seedlings. Vines have been growing and fruited in several localities North and South, and it fully sustains all what was expected from it. Each, 25c.; per 10, \$2; per 100, \$15.

Canada (Clinton X, Black St. Peter's)—Bunch medium, berry small, black, skin thin; flesh dissolving, vinous, aromatic. Quality best; prolific and seldom fails; excellent desert grape. Growth moderate. Each, 25c.

Empire State (Labrusca X, Riparia) (Rickett's)—Bunch large, berry medium, white, tinged yellow; flesh tender, juicy, rich, sweet, quality good. Moderate grower; very early; showy. Each, 20c.; per 10, \$1.50.

GE'HE (Rogers' No. 1)—Bunch and berry large, greenish yellow, turning pink at full maturity; very sweet and of a well defined aroma. Ripens late. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Herbert (Rogers' No. 44)—Large, black; very good. Each, 15c.

Jefferson—Berries and bunch large, red, sweet. Each, 15c.

Lady Washington—Bunch very large; berries medium, pale, amber, sweet; of good quality; a magnificent variety, but does not succeed equally well in all soils; moderate grower. Each, 25c.

Lindley (Rogers' No. 9)—Large, red; very good. Each, 10c.; per 10, \$1; per 100, \$6.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3)—Large, dark red, early. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Merrimack (Rogers' No. 16)—Large, black, very good. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Mrs. McClure—A cross between Clinton and Peter Wylie, foliage and growth resembling the Clinton, bunch and berry medium, white, and of excellent quality. Each, 20c.; per 10, \$1.50.

PETER WYLIE—This variety was obtained from following parentage: Female, Halifax and Foreign; male, Delaware and Foreign. Vine vigorous, short jointed, holds its foliage until fall. Bunches above medium, shouldered, loose, berries medium, round, white, transparent, golden yellow at maturity, flesh melting, very vinous and with a delicate Muscat flavor; quality best. Ripens middle of July in average seasons. It has been tested for several years by a number of prominent fruit growers in nearly every section of the South and in New York State, and after receiving their reports we have no hesitation in disseminating it. It is considered the best flavored white grape so far tested South, but liable to rot. Each, 25c.

Poughkeepsie Red (Iona and Delaware and Walter)—Resembles Delaware, but a little larger and of darker color; quality best; early. Each, 25c.

Salem (Rogers' 53)—Large, dark chestnut, sweet, very good. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$6.

TRIUMPH (Campbell)—Bunches and berries very large, white, vinous, excellent. A most showy variety, productive, and for the past five years free from rot. Each, 25c.

Wilder (Rogers' No. 4)—Bunches and berries large, blue black, good quality, good grower. Each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25.

Welcome (of *Vinifera* type)—Bunch and berry large, white, flesh tender, juicy, sweet, excellent. Each, 25c.; per 10, \$2.

FOREIGN VARIETIES FOR GLASS CULTURE.

These will be occasionally succeeded in the open air, but this class is unreliable. To bring them to perfection vines must be planted and trained against a wall, or on trellis covered with a board coping, or, best of all, under glass. Price, 1 year old, 25c.

Black Hamburg—Large, black, excellent; the standard variety for glass culture.



Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

LIST REDUCED TO DESIRABLE VARIETIES ONLY.

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, our selection.....\$ 1 50
 We will supply 100 shrubs in 50 varieties, our selection.....10 00

ALTHEA FRUTEX (Rose of Sharon).

These are among our most desirable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled, etc. The following are the most striking out of our very large collection. 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Amaranthus, Ardens, Amplissima, Bicolor, Boule de Feu, Cœlestis, Carneæ Plœna, Comte de Hainaut, De la Reine, De la Veuve, Fastuosa, Leopoldii, Mexicana Alba, Monstruosa, Pompon Rouge, Pulcherrima Plœna, Puniceus, Pœoniflora, Ranunculi-flora, Totus Albus, Violet Clair.

Buistii—With variegated leaves.

Variegata—Single, lilac; extra fine flower; leaves variegated.

AMYGDALUS (Chinese Almond).

Sinensis Alba—White; double flowering. An exquisite shrub, covered in early spring with a profusion of snow-white flowers. 25c.

Sinensis Rosea—Flowers pink. 25c.

BERBERIS (Berberry).

Purpurea—Leaves and fruit purple. 25c.

BUDLEYA.

Lindleyana—Profuse flowering shrub; flowers dark blue, in long spikes. 25c.

CALYCANTHUS (Sweet Shrub).

Floridus—A native species; fragrant and profuse bloomer. 25c.

Præcox, or Chimonanthus Fragrans—A Japanese variety; flowers yellowish white; very early in spring. 25c.

Occidentalis, or Western—Flowers large, brick red. 25c.

CHILOPSIS LINEARIS (Flowering Willow)

A tall shrub, from Texas, with very showy light pink flowers with purple throat; a very free bloomer and desirable. 25c.

C. Linearis Alba—A new white flowering variety lately discovered near Laredo, Tex. \$1. Stock limited.

CHAMECERASUS (Upright Honeysuckles).

Medium-growing shrubs, flowering profusely during March and April. In some varieties the flowers are succeeded by bright colored berries. 25c. each.

Fragrantissima—Flowers white or pale pink; very fragrant; blooms in February and March.

Grandiflora Roseus—Flowers pink; in April.

Ledebourii—Flowers yellow, tinted red; April; berries black.

Sempervirens—Flowers light pink.

CLERODENDRON.

Fragrans—A low-growing shrub, foliage emitting an unpleasant odor when bruised; flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during very cold weather. Blooms from July until frost. 25c.

Trichotomum, or Viscosissimus—A tall-growing shrub, profuse bloomer, flowers pink, followed by dark blue berries. 25c. •

CORCHORUS (Japan Kerria).

A favorite shrub, producing double yellow flowers during spring, and often through the summer. 25c.

DEUTZIA.

Crenata Fl. Pl.—Double flowering, and exceedingly handsome variety; flowers white, tinged rose. 25c.

Crenata Fl. Pl. Alba—New; flowers pure white. 25c.

Gracilis—Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot plant for winter blooming in conservatory. 25c.

ELEAGNUS.

Edulis—A Japanese shrub, with under surface of leaves silvery. Produces edible berries. 50c.

Parviflora—From India; erect growing, leaves silvery, flowers very small; fragrant and followed with innumerable pink colored berries. 25c.

EXOCHORDA (Spirea Grandiflora).

A tall shrub from North China. Flowers pure white, very large and profuse. Blooms in April. A handsome but rather rare shrub. 50c.

FORSYTHIA (Golden Bells).

Fortune's—Grows upright; flowers bright yellow. 25c.

Viridissima—Flowers golden yellow; produced in greatest profusion early in March. 25c.



*HYDRANGEA.

Strong plants. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

SECTION I.—Hortensis Group.

(With Globose Heads.)

All require a shady, and, where practicable, a rich and moist situation. The color is changeable according to soils, and varies from blue to rose color

(2)

Hortensis Variegata—With leaves beautifully blotched white; suitable for pot culture in shade.

Otakea—An improved variety of Hortensis; flower heads very large; pale or rose blue, according to soil.

Ramis Pietis, or Red Branched—A new variety, with dark purple stems, and large heads of pale blue flowers, with lighter centre. We can recommend this after 8 years' trial as a most valuable variety.

Rosea—Vigorous habit, flower heads shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg—Finest white flowering variety of this group.

SECTION II.—Japanese Group.

(With Cymose, or Flat Head.)

Fimbriata—With white fringed flowers; new.

Japonica—Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Pale blue.

Stellata Prolifera—Outer florets pale rose, center darker.

SECTION III.—Japanese Group.

(With Heads in Panicles.)

Paniculata Grandiflora—Produces immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks.

HYPERICUM (St. Johnsworth).

Low spreading shrubs, with bright yellow flowers. 25c. each.

Androsenum—Blooms early.

Multiflorum—Very profuse bloomer.

LAGERSTREMIA (Crape Myrtle).

Indica Alba—White; a desirable variety; blooms when 18 inches high. 25c.

New Crimson—Vivid crimson. 25c.

LEUCOPHYLLUM TEXANA.

An exceedingly rare shrub, occasionally found in Southern Texas. We have grown this for more than 10 years past, but failed to succeed propagating plants until last year. The plant grows here to a height of 4 to 6 feet, foliage downy and very white, flowers purple; produced very profusely during mid-summer. A most strikingly handsome shrub and we believe is now offered for the first time. Described in "Garden and Forest." Small plants from 4-inch pots, 50c.

LILAC.

See Syringa.

LONICERA BELGICA.

Belgian Honeysuckle, of bushy growth, flowers pink, profuse bloomer, excellent. 25c

LYCIUM (Matrimony Vine).

Barbarum—A shrub with slender branches and small purplish flowers. In autumn it is covered with bright orange red berries. 25c.

Chilense—Differs from above in stronger growth. 25c.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

Quihonii, } Free blooming; flowers white, in
Stauntonii, } spikes. 25c.

MAAKIA AMURENSE.

A new shrub from the North of Asia, resembling "Yellow Wood" or "Virgilia Lutea" in general characteristics. Flowers white. 50c.

NEVIUSIA ALABAMENSIS.

A very scarce native shrub, with alternate leaves and spreading branches. Belongs to the Rose family; flowers white, showy; in April. 25c.

PHILADELPUS (Syringa, or Mock Orange).

Grandiflorus—Flowers very large, slightly fragrant. 25c.

Coronarius—White; fragrant. 25c.

Fl. Pl.—Semi-double flowers. 25c. each.

Dianthiflorus,
Rosafloraplena, } Sub-varieties of the above.
Sultzmanii, } 25c.
Zeyheri,

POTENTILLA.

Frutescens—Flowers yellow; profuse bloomer. 25c.

PUNICA GRANATUM (Pomegranate).

25c. each.

Alba—Double white.

Legrelli, or **Variegata**—Double flowering, variegated; very handsome.

Nana—Dwarf, single flowering.

Rubra—Double red.

PYRUS JAPONICA (Japan Quince).

Produces flowers early in spring. 25c. each.

Pink, Red.

NEW VARIETIES AT 50C.

Aurora—Red.

Cardinalis—Deep red.

Candida—Pure white.

Rosea Plena—Semi-double pink.

Sulphurea Perfecta.

Versicolor Lutescens.

PYRUS SALICIFOLIUS (Willow-leaved Pear).

Of medium growth and weeping habit; leaves narrow, silvery, very ornamental. Trees grafted on 3 feet stems. 50c. each.

RHODOTYPUS KERRIOIDES.

A Japanese shrub, growing 6 to 10 feet, with single white flowers; profuse bloomer. 25c.

RHUS.

Cotinus (Venetian Sumac, or Smoke Tree)—A tall growing shrub, producing curious hair-like flowers, resembling mist. 25c.

STAPHYLEA (Bladder Net).

Pennata—A tall growing shrub, with panicles of white flowers in spring, followed with bladder-like pods. 25c.

STYRAX VIRGINICA.

Flowers white, bell-shaped in spring. 25c.

SPIRÆA.

Very desirable shrubs of medium or dwarf growth. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

Prunifolia (Ladies' Wreath)—Flowers small, pure white, very double, produced in great profusion upon long, slender branches; blooms very early in spring.

Reevesii Fl. Pl. (Reeves' Double)—Large, round clusters of double white flowers covering the whole plant; follows the Prunifolia.

Thunbergii—Dwarf, flowers white, very early in spring.

Van Houtteii—Large white flowers.

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS.

Billardii—Flowers in spikes, deep pink.

Bumalda—Of very dwarf growth; flowers deep pink, in umbells and variegated foliage.

Callosa Alba—Flowers white, of dwarf growth; very neat and desirable.

Callosa Atrosanguinea—With deep crimson flowers in umbells.

Callosa Macrophylla—Leaves very large, growth robust, flowers red in umbells.

Callosa Superba—Flowers pale pink in umbells.

Crispifolia—A new variety of very dwarf growth; flowers red.

Fontenaysi Alba—Resembles Billardii, but with white flowers in spikes.

STEPHANANDRA FLEXUOSA.

A Japanese shrub allied to Spirea; flowers white, in panicles; blooms in May. 50c.

SYMPHORICARPOS.

Glomerata Texana—A form of the Indian Currant; of more compact growth; berries larger.

Glomerata Variegata—Leaves finely variegated.

Racemosa (Snowberry)—Produces large white berries, hanging on the plant throughout part of winter. 25c. each.

SYRINGA (Lilac).

25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Among our most valuable early spring blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts.

COMMON PURPLE AND COMMON WHITE.

Charles X.—Reddish purple.

Colmarensis—Pale blue.

Gloire de Croncels—Carmine red while in bud, opens lilac.

Gloire de Moulins—Rosy lilac, long panicles.

Rouge de Trianon—Reddish lilac.

Rouge de Marly—Red.

Rubra Major—Reddish lilac, large panicles.

Ville de Troyes—Dark purplish lilac.

Virginalis—Pure white.

NEW DOUBLE VARIETIES.

All grafted plants at 25c. each.

La Tour d'Auvergne—Violet purple.

Lemoneii—Reddish purple.

Le Gaulois—Dark red.

Mathieu de Dombasle—Reddish mauve.

Souvenir de Spæth—Purplish red.

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

SYRINGA JAPONICA (Japanese Lilac).

A new species from Japan, and found there in the Northern Islands. It grows to a tree of 15 to 20 feet in height. Flowers creamy white, in long thyrses, flowering during mid-summer. 50c. each.

SYRINGA VILLOSA.

Another new species from Japan; foliage resembling our native *White Fringe*, or *Father Greybeard*. Flowers rosy pink, free bloomer; blooms later than the ordinary European sorts. 50c. each.

TAMARIX.

Tall growing shrubs, with slender branches and small delicate leaves, which resemble the Cypress; flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. 25c. each.

Africana—Foliage light, glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.

Indica—With dark green foliage, and resist best in a dry soil.

Plumosa, or Japonica—Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine new plant.

VIRGILIA LUTEA, or CLADRASTIS TINC-TORIA (Yellow Wood).

A native shrub of tall growth, but quite rare; flowers white in panicked racemes; produced during May. 50c.

VIBURNUM (Snowball).

Dilatatum—A new Japanese sort, with cymes 4 to 6 inches in diameter, flowers white in spring. Small plants, 25c.

Lentana—Tall growing shrub, with downy leaves; flowers white, followed by clusters of dark colored berries. 25c.

Macrocephalum (Chinese Guelder Rose)—Not a new shrub, but a very scarce one, and the handsomest of the genus. Flowers white, in large heads, resembling those of *Hydrangea* Thomas Hogg, but produced in early spring. \$1.

Opulus—Produces large globular clusters of white flowers; a favorite old shrub. 25c.

Plicatum—New, of dwarf habit; flowers very large, white, with salmon pink tint; foliage distinct; very desirable. 50c.

VITEX.

Agnus Castus Latifolia (Chaste, or Sage Tree)—Grows 20 feet in height; forms a good shade tree; flowers dark blue, in spikes, of a spicy fragrance. South of Europe. 2 to 3 feet, 25c.

A. C. Alba—With pure white flowers, 25c.

Negundo—A taller growing variety from China; flowers pale blue. 25c.

WEIGELIA.

Profuse blooming shrubs; very desirable. 25c. each.

Abel Carriere—Red.

Amabilis Alba—Flowers white; turn pink soon after opening; blooms in spring and fall.

Candida—Pure white, excellent.

Coccinea—Red.

Dr. Baillon—Dark red.

Rosea Variegata—A variety with variegated foliage; dwarfish habit, and an exquisite bloomer.

Van Houttii—Flowers red, robust growth.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

ACER (Maple).

Colchicum Rubrum—Medium size tree, with red bark. 50c., larger, \$1.

Leopoldii—Leaves handsomely variegated; requires rich clay soil. 50c.

Platanoides (Norway Maple)—A large tree of round spreading head, compact habit and vigorous growth. 6 to 8 feet, 50c.

Silver—A rapid growing and desirable shade tree. 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each; larger trees, 75c. and \$1.

Weir's Cutleaved—A beautiful form of the Silver Maple, leaves finely cut. 50c.

BETULA (Birch).

Cutleaved Weeping—A conspicuous variety, with finely cut leaves. 4 feet, grafted, 50c.

CATALPA.

Kœmpferi—A rapid growing variety from Japan; flowers very large and very ornamental. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

Tea's Japan Hybrid—Of most rapid growth and free blooming habit. A desirable shade tree. 5 to 6 feet, 50c.

CORNUS FLORE RUBRO (Red flowering Dogwood).

A form of our native species with red colored flowers, 50c.

FRAXINUS (Ash).

American White—A desirable native shade tree. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

European White—A lofty tree of rapid growth, with spreading head. 4 to 6 feet, 50c.

IDESIA POLYCARPA.

A new rapid growing tree from Northern Asia; promises to become a valuable acquisition. 50c.

KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA.

Flowers yellow in June and July, rapid growth and an excellent shade tree. 50c.

MAGNOLIAS.**CHINESE VARIETIES.**

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring, before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or Yulan (Chinese White)—Flowers pure white. \$1.

Lennei—A seedling of *M. purpurea*, producing very large, dark purple flowers in spring and sometimes during summer and fall; very handsome. \$1.50 each.

Purpurea (Chinese Purple)—Of bushy growth; flowers purple. 50c.

Soulangeana (Chinese Hybrid)—Flowers white and purple, very fine. 50c.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.

Acuminata (Cucumber Tree)—Of rapid growth and fine shape. 50c.

Macrophylla—Immense leaves, flowers white, fragrant. 50c.

Tripetala (Umbrella Tree)—Leaves large, flowers white. 50c.

MORUS (Mulberry).

Tea's Weeping—A distinct tree, with long slender branches drooping to the ground, and the most conspicuous of all weeping trees. \$1.

PAWLONIA IMPERIALIS.

A rapid growing tree, with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue flowers, very fragrant; an excellent shade tree. 25 and 50c.

PEACH.

Very ornamental. 15c.

Double White, Double Crimson, Double Pink.

Pyramidal—Grows in a spiral form, as the Lombardy Poplar. 15c.

Weping—With three feet bodies; a very handsome tree. 25c.

PYRUS SPECTABILIS (Chinese Crab Apple).

A small size tree, producing double pink flowers. 20c.

PRUNUS PISSARDII (Persian Purple Leaf Plum).

The most valuable of all purple leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until mid-winter. We cannot too highly endorse it. 25c.

SAPINDUS MARGINATUS (Soap Berry).

A native tree from the Southern coast belt; of rapid growth and with pinnate leaves; flowers white, followed by bright yellow berries which are retained through the winter. 50c.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA (Maiden Hair Tree).

A rapid growing tree, with curious fan-like foliage. 50c.

SALIX (Willow).

Annularis, or Ring Leaved—Of rapid growth, erect, and with leaves singularly curled like a ring.

Babylonica (Common Weeping)—A valuable tree. 25c.

STERCULIA PLATANIFOLIA (Japan Var-nish).

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth, bark very smooth, leaves large. 50c.

SOPHORA JAPONICA.

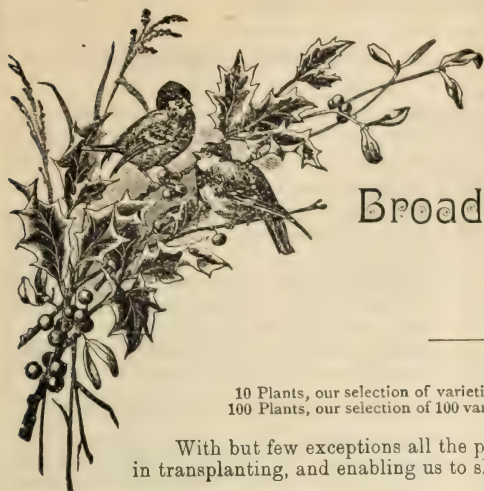
A medium sized tree, with pinnated foliage yellow flowers, bark glossy green. A desirable tree. 3 to 4 feet, 25c.; 6 to 7 feet, 50c.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE.

Melia Azedarach Umbraculiformis—A sub variety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella and of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Four feet, 25c. each; per 10, \$2.; 6 feet, 50c. each; per 10, \$4.

Vitex Agnus Castus (Sage tree)—7 to 8 feet. 50c. each.





Broad Leaved Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

10 Plants, our selection of varieties.....\$ 4 00
100 Plants, our selection of 100 varieties..... 25 00

With but few exceptions all the plants are grown in pots, thereby securing safety in transplanting, and enabling us to ship with less danger of loss from removal.

ABELIA RUPESTRIS.

A small shrub, with numerous pale pink tubular flowers. 50c.

ANDROMEDA JAPONICA.

A new compact variety, attaining a height of 4 to 5 feet. Flowers in racemes, white slightly tinted pink. Early in spring the plant is literally covered with flowers and is most striking in appearance. It thrives best in rich moist soil and is very hardy. It is also very valuable for forcing under glass, as its flowers are exceedingly desirable for floral decorations. Imported plants, 3 years, 50c.; larger sizes, \$1.

ARBUTUS UNEDO (Strawberry Tree).

Attains a height of 15 feet. Foliage dark glossy, flowers white, bell-shaped, blooms early in the spring, and produces bright scarlet, edible fruit. 50c.

ARDISIA CRENATA.

A dwarf growing shrub, with dark shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation near a building. Is hardy here and southward.

Rubra—With red berries. 50c.

Alba—With white berries. 50c. each.

AUCUBA (Gold Dust Tree).

This genus contains both male and female plants; if latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive; succeeds best in a shady situation. 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

Dentata Variegata—Variegated leaves.

Hymalaica—Leaves green, sinuated.

Japonica (male)—Leaves spotted yellow.

Latimaculata (female)—Leaves blotched yellow.

Longifolia (female)—Leaves narrow, green.

Macrodontha (male)—Leaves broad, green.

Picta (female)—Leaves broadly variegated.

BERBERIS.

Fortunii (Fortune's Barberry)—Foliage long, flowers yellow; a low growing shrub. 50c.

Japonica—This splendid plant thrives best in a shady situation, as on the north side of a house; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed with dark purple berries; a magnificent shrub. 50c.; large plants, \$1.

BUXUS (Tree Box).

25 to 50c., according to size.

Argentea—Silver leaved.

Balearica—Very broad leaves.

Communis—Common; one of the best for hedges. \$10 and \$15 per 100.

Eleta—Narrow leaved.

Fortunii (Fortune's)—Round leaved.

Hansworthii—Upright growth; new and distinct.

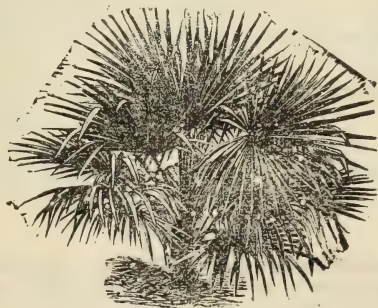
Japonica Aureum—New Japan Gold leaved.

Macrophyllum—Broad leaved.

Olæfolia—Long narrow leaves.

Pyramidalis Aurea—Upright.

The Tree Box requires clay; they will not thrive well in a sandy soil.



CHAMÆROPS FORTUNEI.

CHAMEROPS FORTUNII (Chinese Fan Palmetto).

This is the hardest of all exotic Palms, and can stand a cold of several degrees below freezing. It is of graceful habit and very ornamental. No garden should be without it. Thrives best in good rich soil, and if planted where partly shaded from the mid-day sun its foliage assumes a brighter tint. Few palms are more desirable for decorating apartments or piazzas, as it can stand more rough handling than any other variety. Our stock of plants is very large. We believe that its introduction as a garden tree will soon become general throughout the cotton belt.

Plants 10 to 12 inches high.....\$ 25 each; \$2 00 per 10
Plants 15 to 18 inches high..... 50 each; 4 00 per 10
Plants 24 inches high..... 1 00 each; 7 50 per 10
Plants 3 feet high..... 2 00 each.

CLEYERA JAPONICA.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy, flowers inconspicuous, berries red during winter. 50c.

COTTONEASTER.

Simondsii—Grows 4 to 6 feet high; foliage small, glossy; flowers white, followed by red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.

Thymnifolius, } Low growing varieties of trail-
Wheelerii, } ing habit; desirable for rock
work, slopes, etc.; produce a profusion of berries.
25c. each.

ELEAGNUS (Japan Oleaster).

Frederici Variegata—A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center margined green; quite new. 50c.

Japonica Mirophylla—Leaves very large, undulated, clear green on upper side, silvery white on underside; a showy shrub. 50c.

Pungens Variegata—Leaves margined white. 50c.

Pungens Maculata—Leaves with broad yellow blotches.

Reflexa—Rapid growing shrub, with long, flexible branches, suitable for training in various shapes, as arbors, etc.; foliage glossy, flowers small, fragrant. 25c.

Reflexa Aurea—With golden variegated leaves, and of more bushy habit of growth. 50c.

All the above Eleagnus are beautiful shrubs, very ornamental, and valuable additions to our variegated leaved plants; they stand our dry summers to perfection.

ERYBOTHRYA JAPONICA (Japan Medlar, or Loquat).

A highly ornamental tree, with broad leaves, blooms during February; seldom perfects fruit here; productive on the coast and in Florida. 25 and 50c.

ESCALLONIA.

Montevidensis—Profuse blooming shrub, flowers white in umbells; produced during summer; a showy shrub. 50c.

EVONYMUS.

Golden Leaved—With leaves broadly marked yellow. 25c.

GARDENIA (Cape Jasmin).

All pot grown. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Florida—Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.

Fortunii—Flowers larger than Florida.

Radicans—Dwarf, trailing, foliage smaller than above, flowers white; very fragrant.

Radicans Marginata—Very dwarf, leaves edged silver.

Japonica—Similar to Florida, but with single flowers, which are succeeded with scarlet fruit, which is retained all winter.

Japonica Variegata—A distinctly variegated variety, introduced from Japan by ourselves.

HEDERA ARBOREA (Tree, or Shrubby Ivy).

Elegantissima, } With silver.

Variegata, } Variegated leaves, 50c. Of
bushy growth, and make handsome plants
if grown in partial shade.

HELIANTHEMUM, or CISTUS (Rock, or Sun Rose).

Algarvense—A fine compact evergreen shrub, thriving in any soil. During May and June it produces a great profusion of large white flowers, with a dark purple spot upon each petal; one of the most showy and desirable shrubs we possess. 25c. each.

Albidus—With pink flowers. 25c. each.

ILEX (Holly).

We have a large collection of these desirable plants, which are conspicuous by the various forms and coloring of their foliage. Any ordinary soil suits these, and a group of a few of the most distinct sorts forms a pleasing feature in a garden. We offer 10 varieties, all grafted and imported plants. 12 to 18 inches high at \$1 each, or \$7.50 per 10.

ILICIMUM ANISATUM (Anis Tree).

The leaves, when bruised, give a pungent anis odor; fine ornamental tree. 25 and 50c. each.

JASMINUM FRUTICANS.

Large spreading shrub, with yellow flowers. Further South it grows to a small tree. 25c.

J. Revisii, } Shrubs with fragrant yellow
J. Triumphans, } flowers. 25c.

LAURO-CERASUS (English Laurel).

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad shiny foliage, of easy cultivation and thriving in any ordinary good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Laurocerasus (English Laurel)—*Type*. Foliage broad; light green.

Bertini—Foliage very broad.

Colchica—Foliage dark green.

Cameliifolia—Leaves recurved.

Rotundifolia—Leaves broad, round.

2 years old, from open ground.....25c. each; \$2 00 per 10
3 and 4 years old, from open ground.50c. each; 4 00 per 10

LAURO-CERASUS LUSITANICA (Portugal Laurel).

With narrow leaves and compact growth; a very desirable plant. All pot grown, 3 years, 25c.; 4 years, 50c.

LAURUS (Laurel).

Nobilis—Apollo's or Spice Laurel; leaves very aromatic. 50c.

Regalis (Oreodaphne Californica, or California Laurel)—Leaves narrow, glossy, and with spicy fragrance. 50c.

LIGUSTRUM (Privet).

Amurense—From Amoor river; very rapid and quite compact grower, foliage small; no finer hedge plant is grown. Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. 25c. each. (See under head of "Hedge Plants," page 43.)

Coriaceum Volutum—A variety with broad recurved leaves, of dwarf and unique growth. Grafted plants, 50c.

Ibota—New Japan Privet, with glossy orange-like leaves. 25c.

Italicum—With erect branches and broad leaves; compact growth. Blooms from April till mid-summer. 25c.

Japonicum (Japan)—Fine shrub or low tree, foliage broad, panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 25c.

Nepalensis (Nepaul)—Dwarf habit, leaves more oval than Japonica, panicles of white flowers, berries purple brown, long. 25c.

Robustum Aureum—Of very vigorous and compact growth; leaves large, handsomely variegated yellow. 25c.

LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATA, or CITRUS TRIFOLIATA.

A hardy variety of Lemon. (See under head of "Miscellaneous Fruits.") 25c. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet; is very bushy and thorny, foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but here not an evergreen. Flowers appear in great profusion early in spring, and a second and third crop is produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, and makes this plant a showy garden feature. 25c.

MAGNOLIAS.**ALL POT GROWN.**

Grandiflora—The king of the Southern broad-leaved evergreen trees; needs no description. 1 foot, 50c.; 2 feet, 75c.

Grandiflora Gloriosa—A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 years' grafted plants, \$1.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub)—Dwarf growing variety; in April or May it is covered with a profusion of small flowers, exhaling a most exquisite fragrance, similar to a ripe Banana; a great favorite. 8 to 10 inches, 25c.; larger plants from 50c. to \$1.

MAHONIA.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved Ash Berry)—A low growing shrub, leaves prickly, purplish in autumn, flowers yellow in March. 25c.

MESPILUS (Crataegus).

Pyracantha Lalandi—A new sub-variety of the Evergreen Thorn, or Burning Bush. Its merit consists in producing a great profusion of bright orange berries, which are retained during winter; a conspicuous plant. 25c.

MYRICA RUBRA (Seibold and Zuccarini).

A small evergreen tree with oblong lanceolate and serrated dark green leaves, it grows especially in the mountains of Southern Japan, where it is named *Yama-momo*, or *Mountain Peach*. Fruit blossoms appear in early spring and the fruit ripens during July. Fruit resembles in shape a firm blackberry 1 inch long by $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and contains a single hard seed or stone. When fully ripe it is pleasantly acidulated and juicy. It is used as a desert fruit or for jellies and for making a fermented drink. There are dark red and light rose fruited varieties. The bark is used for dyeing a fawn color. Altogether this is said to be an exceedingly ornamental tree, extensively planted in Japan both for ornament and fruit, and will doubtless prove a desirable addition to our hardy evergreens. Plants seem to be difficult to obtain in Japan, because they are seldom propagated, and chance seedlings are depended upon. We have succeeded in growing a limited quantity of plants which we offer this fall for the first time. Small plants 1 year old from 3-inch pots, \$1 each.

MYRTUS (Myrtle).

Medium sized shrubs, 25c.

Florepennae—Flowers double white.

Thymifolia—Thyme leaved.

Tomentosa—A pretty dwarf variety, with downy leaves.

NERIUM (Oleander).

Small, in $2\frac{1}{2}$ -inch pots, 25c. each; \$2 per 10. Larger, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

Double White—Flowers semi-double in young plants, becoming more double in proportion as plants grow older.

Cardinal—Dark red, semi-double.

Single White—One of the most valuable of the genus. Flowers pure white produced in great profusion, and during nearly the whole summer. Plant of more hardy constitution and stands more cold than the double sorts.

Splendens—Old double pink, best of its color.

NEWER VARIETIES, with Double and Treble Corollas.

25c. each; \$2 per 10.

The flowers differ in shape from the above, in having two or three funnel-shaped Corollas inserted, one within the other. The great advantage of these varieties consists in the flowers falling off when passed through their freshness, and thus relieving the plant from unsightly dried flowers, as in the older varieties.

Gilbert Bravy (Treble Corolla)—Lilac rose, white stripe, lower Corolla carmine.

Henri Mares (Treble Corolla)—Delicate rose, edged lilac and white stripe.

Marcel (Treble Corolla)—Rose, washed deeper rose and white stripes.

Mme. Leon Brunn (Double Corolla)—Lilac rose, lower Corolla carmine.

Professeur Durant (Double Corolla)—Yellowish white.

Savort (Double Corolla)—Deep lilac carmine. Neriums are not hardy in this latitude unless planted in exceptionally favorable situations. Plants should be either grown in tubs or lifted from open ground before very cold weather.

OLEA FLAGRANS (Tea Olive).

One of our most desirable and popular shrubs; flowers white, small, but of exquisite fragrance, and blooms nearly all winter. Several sizes, 25c., 50c., 75c. and \$1 each.

OSMANTHUS.

Plants allied to *Olea Fragens*, but with prickly toothed leaves.

Aquifolium (Holly-leaved)—Leaves dark green grows 12 to 15 feet. Flowers white like *Olea Fragens*, but produced upon old plants only. 25c.

Aquifolium Aureum—Foliage mottled gold, of dwarfer growth than those above. 25c. and 50c.

Aquifolium Argenteum—Leaves beautifully variegated silvery white; a fine plant. 25c. and 50c.



AZALEA INDICA.

may be expected. Camellias are perfectly hardy in this section, but much farther north they should be grown in tubs and kept sheltered in winter. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March.

PHOTINIA SERRULATA.

Dark glossy leaves, flowers white, in large heads; makes a showy, tall growing shrub, or medium sized tree. 50c.

PITTOSPORUM TOBIRA.

A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes; flowers fragrant. 1 foot 25c.; 2 to 3 feet, 50c.

Variegata—Variegated. Small plants, 25c.; larger, 50c.

QUERCUS EUBER (Cork Oak).

A valuable shade tree, growing in comparatively poor soil. Trees grown in open ground do not transplant successfully. We offer 1-year-old plants from 4-inch pots at 50c. each. Our trees produced acorns for the first time in 1890.

RUSCUS ACULEATUS (Butcher's Broom).

A dwarf evergreen, with acute or spiny leaves, and producing numerous red berries, which are retained during winter. 25c.

THEA BOHEA (Chinese Tea Plant).

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, giving it much resemblance to Single Camellia. 25c.

VIRBURNUM.

Odoratissimum (Chinese)—Fragrant; fine broad leaves and compact shrub; flowers white. 25c.

Tinus, or Laurustinus—A popular flowering shrub; blooms profusely. 25c.

Suspensum—Flowers creamy white; early in spring; of low growth. 25c.

AZALEA INDICA.

These beautiful early spring flowering shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude. They succeed best in a shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf mould. Few plants are more desirable for the decoration of conservatories or for blooming in rooms. When pot-grown plants are through their period of blooming, plunge the pots in the ground in a shady situation. The beauty of these plants is only realized when they are planted in masses in open ground.

Our collection consists of upward of 100 varieties, including all the newest and most distinct, and the plants are in most thrifty condition.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

2 years, with flower buds, each.....	25c.
3 years, with flower buds, each.....	50c.
Larger sizes, each, from.....	75c. to \$2
10 plants, our selection of varieties, 2 years.....	\$2
100 plants, in 30 to 40 varieties, 2 years.....	\$18

CAMELLIA JAPONICA.

A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is the most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf mould better results

We grow Camellias very extensively, and can supply plants of upwards of 100 varieties and of various sizes. The colors range from pure white to all shades of red, from a very pale pink to darkest crimson; and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencillings, mottlings, etc.

The semi-double varieties are valuable for open ground planting, as they bloom more profusely than most of the double sorts.

Plants with flower buds are usually in stock until January 1; after that date only a portion of the varieties can be supplied with buds.

For distant carriage there is more or less risk of losing the buds while in transit.

PRICES OF PLANTS.

	10 inches, single stem, without buds.	12 in., branched, with and without buds.	15 to 18 inches, branched, with and without buds.	20 to 24 in., fine plants, with and without buds.
Double White.....	\$ 50	\$ 1 00	\$ 1 50	\$ 2 00
Colored Varieties.....	50	75	1 25	1 50
Collection of 10 varieties, our selection.....	4 00	7 00	12 00	15 00

A few large specimen plants from \$3 to \$5 each.

RHODODENDRONS.

[Mountain Laurel.]

IMPORTED PLANTS.

These shrubs are perfectly hardy, as they are indigenous to the mountains of Georgia and North Carolina. They require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf mould. Never plant these in places where exposed all day to direct sunshine.

Hybrid Varieties of Catawbiensis—These are all grafted plants, which we import annually from Europe. These plants are much superior to the seedlings in the size of clusters and the greater variety of colors, which range from pure white to pink, crimson and purple; 25 varieties. Price of grafted plants, 2 and 3 years, with flower buds, \$1.50 to \$2 each; \$12 to \$15 per 10; without flower buds, 75c. to \$1.50.

Ponticum (Seedlings)—These vary more or less in shade of color, and range from pink to purple. 3 years old, 50c. each, \$4 per 10; blooming size, \$1 each, \$7 50 per 10.



RHODODENDRONS.



Price, except where noted, 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2.

ABUTILON VEXILLARUM.

A good climber, flowers red and yellow; profuse bloomer and quite hardy. 15c.

AKEBIA QUINNATA (Five-leaved Akebia).

A Japanese climber, with reddish brown flowers.

AMPELOPSIS JAPONICA (Japan Ivy).

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc.

Royalii—A new variety, with larger leaves.

Tricolor—Leaves variegated, white and pink.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA (Japan Trumpet Vine).

Superb climbers, flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer. Of these we can supply several sub-varieties.

Atrosanguinea—Dark blood red.

Coccinea—Deep red.

Flava—Yellowish.

Speciosa Rubra—Bright orange red.

HEDERA (Ivy).**Hibernica**—Irish.**Conglomerata**—New, with narrow leaves and compact growth.**Aurantia**—Leaves triangular and three-lobed; greyish green with lighter shade.**Elegantissima**—With leaves margined silver.

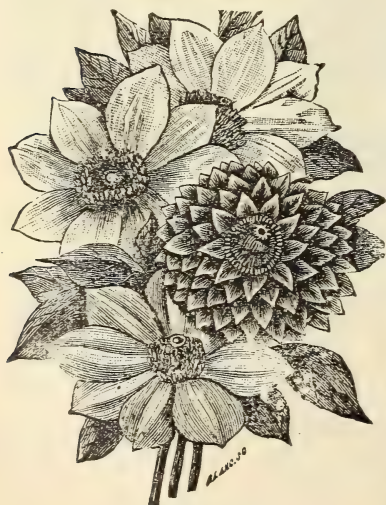
The above succeed quite well here, while few of the varieties cultivated further North are of any value for this climate.

JASMINUM.**Officinalis**—Flowers white, fragrant.**Reevesii**—Yellow.**JASMINE DOUBLE CAROLINA (Gelseminum).**

A variety of the native species, with double flowers. A profuse bloomer, and very desirable. 25c. each; \$2 per 10.

LONICERA (Honeysuckle).**Aurea Reticulata**—Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins, leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.**Belgium** (Belgian)—Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse, and almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.**Coccinea Brownii**—Scarlet trumpet.**Sinensis** (Chinese)—Evergreen flowers; white, turning yellow; very fragrant.**MATSEA GLABRA, or MANETIA.**

A rapid growing climber, with scarlet tubular flowers, produced in great profusion; the stems are killed every winter; the roots require a covering of leaves in winter.

**CLEMATIS.****PASSIFLORA.****Are-en-Ciel**—Flowers large, center white and citron colored, with outer circle dark; a rapid grower; an excellent plant.**Constance Elliott**—Similar in habit to above, but flowers pure white.**PERIPLOCA GRÆCA (Grecian Silk Vine).**

Rapid grower, flowers purple.

RHYNOSPERMUM.**Jasminoides** (African Jasmine)—Evergreen, with white fragrant flowers in April and May; a valuable, hardy climber. 25c.**Variegatum**—With variegated leaves. 25c.**ROSES.**

Several varieties of Noisette. 25c. (See under head of "Roses.")

SOLANUM JASMINOIDES (Potato Vine).

Free blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen.

Grandiflorum—A new variety of more bushy habit; flowers larger, and produced in numerous large racemes.**WISTARIA.****Sinensis Purpurea**—A beautiful climber, producing in early spring large clusters of purple pea-shaped flowers; a vigorous grower.**Sinensis Alba**—A white flowered variety; beautiful.**Sinensis Fl. Pl.** (Double Purple)—A double variety; rather shy bloomer.**Frutescens Magnifica**—Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.**Multijuga**—Light purple flowers; racemes from 18 to 24 inches long, loose.**CLEMATIS.**

These are among the most beautiful climbing plants; are hardy, and intended for open ground culture; should be trained on lattice work or pillars. All our grafted plants of the shrubby section are two years from graft imported from Europe. Plants on own roots, while giving sometimes good results, are not so free growing or free blooming as grafted plants.

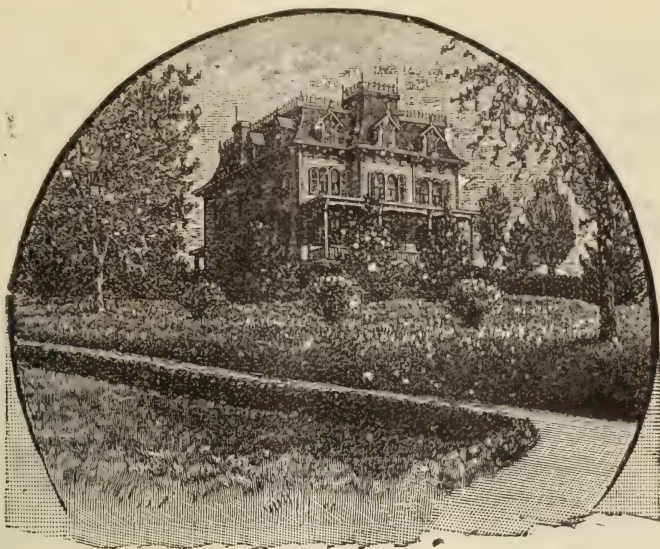
SHRUBBY.

Flowering in spring and early summer. Price, 2-year-grafts, imported, 75c. each; 10 plants, our selection, \$5. 10 best varieties, colors ranging from white to blue and lavender; single and double.

Jackmanii—Deep violet purple; a most profuse bloomer; a well known and favorite variety; best of its color.**HERBACEOUS.**

Price 25c. Plants on own roots.

Clematis Coccinea—Flowers small, crimson; produced in the greatest profusion and throughout the summer.**Clematis Crispa**—Flowers bell-shaped, of a delicate violet blue; fragrant, native.**Clematis Viticella**—Flowers purple; blooms in summer.**Clematis Flammula**—Flowers white.**Clematis Erecta Cœrulea**—Flowers blue.



❖ Ornamental Hedge Plants ❖

ARBOR VITE.

Intermedia—Seedling of Chinese Golden, 3 years; once transplanted, per 10, \$1; per 100, \$8.

CAPE JASMINE.

Eight and 10 inches, from 2½-inch pots, per 100, \$10.

LIGUSTRUM AMURENSE (Amoor River Privet).

The most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is desired. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated a good hedge may be expected in 2 years after planting. Our hedges of this plant are noted for their perfect shape and appearance. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. \$5 per 100; \$40 per 1,000.

CITRUS, or LIMONIUM TRIFOLIATUM (Japan Hardy Lemon).

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes. It is hardy as far North as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had 3 years from planting. Requires but little trimming after the third year. So far it has been free from insect depredations. In early spring, when covered with myriads of white flowers, nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during winter. Plants may be set 2 feet apart. Two-year-old plants, \$5 per 100; \$35 per 1,000.

POLYANTHA ROSES.

Mignonette—Pink.

Paquerette—White.

Perle d'Or—Buff, \$10 per 100.

These varieties make very ornamental hedges of low growth.

SPIREA THUNBERGII.

Dwarf, profuse bloomer in early spring; flowers white; strong plants, \$10 per 100.

THEA BOHEA.

Chinese Tea. Excellent for a low hedge, blooms profusely, and stands clipping well. One-year old plants, from 3-inch pots, \$8 per 100.



ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

ALL HARDY IN THIS
LATITUDE.

PAMPAS GRASS—*Gynerium*.

Argenteum—A most ornamental plant, with silvery plume-like spikes of flowers; very hardy, and thrives in any ordinary rich soil. 25c.

Argenteum Elegans—A new variety, with unusually large and silky plumes; exceedingly handsome. 50c.

Roi des Roses—Plumes of a beautiful rosy carmine color. 50c.

Roseum, or Rose Colored—Among a large quantity of seedlings we found several plants producing flowers of a light rose and a light purplish color. The plumes are also very large and silky. When just appearing they are of a purple tint; this gradually fades until a soft rose tint is retained. Plants are all propagated by division. 25c.

Purpureum, or Purple Colored—Another seedling of very robust habit, and producing plumes of great length and substance, of a light purple tint. 25c. each.

Aureis Linearis—Leaves striped gold. 50c.

Variegatum—Leaves striped silver. 50c.

ERIANTHUS RAVENE.

Attains a height of 10 to 12 feet, throwing up numerous flower spikes of grayish white; blooms profusely, and remains in bloom a long time; needs space to show its merits. 25c.

EULALIA.

Japonica Variegata—A new variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the Ribbon Grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and after several years' trial in our grounds we highly commend it as a very ornamental grass. 25c.

Japonica Zebrina—Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally like the former, runs across the leaf. 25c.

Univittata—With narrow foliage, and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf. 25c.





CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS.

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the Southern States, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collections of *Biotas* or *Cupressinae*, etc., comprise many new and valuable varieties. They are grown in pots during a part of the season, and being sent out with all their roots in a compact ball of earth, there is no danger of loss in transplanting. We would again urge the necessity of planting small, healthy pot-grown plants in preference to larger specimens, which can only be furnished from open ground, and with these there is always connected some risk in transplanting. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best season for transplanting is from November 15 to March.

Price for plants grown in 4 and 6-inch pots, unless noted.....50c
 10 plants, our selection of varieties.....\$4.00
 Larger specimens, from 8 to 10-inch pots.....\$1 to \$2.00

ARBOR VITÆ.

ASIATIC SECTION.

Biota, Aurea—Golden; a beautiful compact tree of golden hue; most desirable. 12 inches, 50c; $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet, 75c; 3 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, \$1. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

Biota, Aurea Nana—A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. Plants 8 to 10 inches high, 50c. each.

Biota, Aurea Conspicua—Another new variety of similar origin. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green. Plants 12 to 15 inches high, 50c.

Biota, Rollisonii, or Elegantissima—Growth more rapid and more open than Aurea; foliage golden hue. 10 to 15 feet.

Biota, Semper Aurea—A beautiful new variety, still finer than Aurea; it retains its bright golden hue longer. 50 and 75c; 6 to 8 feet.

Biota, Filiformis Pendula—Weeping, thread-like foliage; very curious. Grafted plants 8 to 10 inches, 50c. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

Biota, Japonica Filiformis—A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage, but of more rapid and compact habit than the last mentioned. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, well suited for cemeteries. Will probably attain a height of 12 to 15 feet. Grafted plants 12 inches high, 50c.; larger trees, \$1 to \$2.

Biota, Meldensis—Ashy foliage; rapid grower and distinct. 15 feet. 50c.

AMERICAN SECTION.

Thuya, Ericoides—With heath-like foliage; very compact. 3 to 4 feet. 25 and 50c.

Thuya, Gigantea, or Lobbii—From California; rapid growth, deep green foliage; an excellent variety. 15 to 20 feet. 50c.

Thuya, Globosa—Of spherical and compact growth. 4 to 6 feet. 25 and 50c.

Thuya, Peabody—With foliage of a golden hue, which it retains through the year. 50c.

Thuya, Pumila (Booth's Dwarf)—Of dense, rounded habit. 2 to 3 feet. 25 and 50c.

Thuya, Queen Victoria—Ends of branches tipped with silver. Small plants, 50c.

Thuya, Tom Thumb—A dwarf variety of slow growth and compact habit. 25c.

All the *Arbor Vitæ* have abundant small roots, and transplant well from open ground.

ABIES BRUNONIANA (Indian Hemlock Spruce).

A very handsome tree from Sikkim, where it grows very tall and seems to be well adapted to this region. Leaves light green, with silvery under-surface. In general appearance resembles the native hemlock of the mountain region of Georgia, but is more graceful. Small plants, 50c.

CEDRUS ARGENTEA (African Cedar).

Thrives well and forms a fine tree. 25 to 30 feet. 50c.

CEDRUS DEODORA (The Great Cedar of the Himalayan Mountains).

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet, foliage glaucous green, branches feathery and spreading. Perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow an immense stock, and can supply specimens of various sizes. 12 to 18 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3½ feet, \$1; 4 to 5 feet, \$2.

CEPHALOTAXUS FORTUNII (Fortune's Yew).

Broad leaved, moderate grower. 10 to 12 feet.

CHAMÆCYPARIS VARIEGATA (Variegated Cypress).

A medium size tree, with a portion of the branchlets and leaves marked with white and yellow. Height, 8 to 10 feet.

CRYPTOMERIA.

Japonica (Japan Cedar)—A rapid growing tree of graceful habit. 25 feet.

CUNNINGHAMIA SINENSIS (Chinese Pine).

A tree somewhat like the *Araucaria*, with lance like leaves and horizontal branches, rapid grower and very beautiful. 75 feet.

CUPRESSUS (The Cypress).

Of this section we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and sub-tropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit of growth, from feathery drooping branches to others of a more erect and formal shape. We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful trees.

Benthami—A fine tree with dense compact head and long slender branches. 25 to 35 feet. 50c.

Braziliensis—Compact growth, bright green. 25 feet. 50c.

Elegans—Foliage feathery, of glaucous tint. 50c.

Excelsa—Erect growth, ashy hue. 25 to 30 feet. 50c.

Ericoides—Health leaved; very compact, of moderate height, foliage quite distinct, turns purple in winter. 25 to 50c.

Funeris—Funeral cypress, rapid growth and graceful habit. 50 feet. 50c.

Glandulosa—Thrifty grower, foliage green, and bark of branches red. Attains a height of 50 feet. 50c.

Gracilis—Ashy green foliage, delicate and graceful habit. 50c.

Goveniana—Of rapid open growth, foliage dark green. 50 feet. 50c.

Hugelii—A rare species, of erect and rapid growth. 50c.

Knightiana Elegans—Foliage of glaucous hue, exceedingly graceful and of rapid growth. 30 to 50 feet. 50c.

Lawsoniana—Fine compact habit, foliage feathery, varies from a vivid green to a silvery tint, according to sub-varieties. It sports from seed. 10 to 20 feet. 25 and 50c.

Lawsoniana Argentea—Glaucous hue. 50c.

Lawsoniana Aurea—Compact habit, golden hue. 50c.

Lawsoniana Erecta—Upright and of open growth. 50c.

Lawsoniana Pyramidalis—Erect growth, dark green foliage. 50c.

Lawsoniana Alba Spica—A new sub-variety of above, with end of branches tipped silver; of dwarf habit. Grafted plants. 6 to 10 feet.

Lusitanica, or Sinensis Pendula—Cypress of Goa; a graceful variety of glaucous green and with pendant branches. 20 feet. 50c.

McNabiana—Bushy growth, of glaucous hue. 8 to 10 feet. Small plants, 25c.

Macrocarpa, or Lambertiana—A rapid open grower, foliage bright green. 30 to 50 feet. 50c.

Majestica—Foliage ashy green, of rapid growth, branches somewhat pendulous. 50c.

Nutkaensis (*Thujopsis Borealis*)—Or Nootka Sound Cypress, of dwarf compact habit. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

Nepalensis Pendula—A sub-variety of *Cupressus Lusitanica*. 50c.

Sempervirens Horizontalis—Rapid grower, branches spreading. 50 to 60 feet. 25 and 50c. Large trees, \$1.

Sempervirens Pyramidalis—Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress, of very compact and shaft-like habit. From 25 to 50c. each; large specimens, \$1 to \$2.

Sempervirens Roylii, or Whitleyana—The most shaft-like of the group; forms a main stem, from which very short and small branches radiate; plants are all propagated from cuttings and are true. 25c., 50c. and \$1. Grows to a height of 75 feet.

Torulosa, or Twisted Cypress—A rapid grower, of glaucous habit. 30 to 40 feet.

CALLITRIS, QUADRIVALVIS (*Thuya Articulata, or African Arbor Vitæ*).

A medium sized tree, with foliage of a yellow cast. 10 to 25 feet. 50c.

JUNIPERUS (The Juniper Tree).

Communis Hibernica—Irish; fine pyramidal growth. 8 to 10 feet. 25 and 50c.

Communis Suedica—Sweedish; yellowish cast. 10 feet. 25 and 50c.

Japonica—Japanese; bright green, very good. 8 to 10 feet. 50c.

Japonica Variegata—With variegated foliage; of dwarf growth. 50c.

Oblonga—Nepaul; of spreading habit. 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Oblonga Pendula—Nepaul Weeping; the finest of its class. 20 feet. 1 foot, grafted, \$1.

Sabina—Sabin; male and female; a low spreading, dark-leaved shrub. 25 and 50c.

Squamata—Scaly; a trailing shrub of great beauty, and the finest of the trailing section. 25 and 50c.

Schottii—Yellowish tinted foliage. 50c.

LIBROCEDRUS DECURRENS (California Arbor Vitæ).

A magnificent and rapid growing tree; foliage in form of fans. 50 to 75 feet. All our trees are from seed and very handsome. 12 to 15 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3½ feet, \$1.

PINUS (The Pine).

Longifolia—A magnificent variety from the Himalaya mountains; leaves very long, of a silvery hue. We offer a few fine plants of this rather scarce variety, which thrives well in Middle Georgia. \$1 each.

Massoniana—A Japanese variety, attaining a height of 40 to 50 feet; leaves long, glaucous green. Promises to become a valuable tree for the South. Small plants, 50c.

Strobus Excelsa (Bhotan Pine)—Resembles the white pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Drooping Fir." Small plants, 50c.

PODOCARPUS (Japan Yew).

Japonica—A medium sized tree of compact and rather bushy habit, leaves broad, dark green. 10 to 15 feet. 50c.

Coronarius—Of bushy habit, foliage narrow, dark green. A valuable variety. 6 to 8 feet. 50c.

PSEUDOLARIX KEMPFERI (False Larch).

The Golden Pine of the Chinese; from the rich golden tint which this tree assumes during the autumn. Of medium height here, but may grow much taller in the Piedmont region. A most strikingly beautiful plant. It is very scarce, owing to the rapid germination of its seeds, which makes it difficult to carry them to any great distance. Small plants, 50c.

RETINISPORA (Japan Cypress).

A valuable genus of small trees or shrubs from Japan, very hardy and desirable for small gardens or cemetery lots.

Filifera—Of medium height, branches very slender and thread-like. 50c.

Filifera Aurea—Foliage marked gold, quite dwarf. 2 to 4 feet. 50c.

Leptoclada—A bush from 3 to 4 feet high, foliage bright glaucous green, imbricated. 50c.

Lycopodoides—Of very dwarf growth, with spreading branches and leaves resembling dark green scales. 50c.

Obtusa Keteleerii—With foliage blotched silver, dwarf habit. 50c.

Obtusa Nana—Exceedingly dwarf and distinct foliage. 50c.

Pisifera, or Pea Fruited—Dwarf growth, with slender branches and sharp pointed glaucous leaves. 50c.

Pisifera Argentea—With foliage tipped light yellow. Very dwarf. 50c.

Plumosa, or Plume Like—A rapid growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender branches; very handsome. 50c. to \$2. 10 to 12 feet.

Plumosa Aurea—Similar in habit to Plumosa, but with foliage tipped with gold. 50c. to \$2 each. 10 to 15 feet.

Plumosa Alba Picta—With foliage distinctly blotched with silvery white; of dwarf habit, and requires shade to prevent sun scorching. 50c.

Squarrosa—Rapid grower, foliage light bluish green, very handsome; one of the best of the genus. 50c. to \$2. 15 to 25 feet.

Tetragona Aurea—Of very dwarf growth, foliage imbricated of a golden tint. Small grafted plants, 50c.

SCIADOPYTIS VERTICILLATA (Umbrella Pine of Japan).

A most striking tree with leaves in whorls, giving the ends of its branches the appearance of small umbrellas. It is as yet quite rare, and we are not determined as to the most suitable locality for its success; but it is hardy in the Middle States, and will doubtless prove best in the Piedmont region. Imported plants, \$2 to \$5 each.

THUJOPSIS (Japan Arbor Vitæ).

Dolabrata—Axe-leaved, branches drooping, dark green leaves, of dwarf growth. 50c.

Dolabrata Variegata—Similar in habit to above, but with silver striped foliage; both thrive best in partial shade. 50c.

Standishii—A rapid and handsome growing tree, with slightly pendulous branches, foliage bright green. Stands the sun better than the preceding. 15 to 20 feet. 50c. to \$1.



We have for years past made the growing of Roses on a large scale one of the main features of our establishment, and annually added every good new Rose to our collection; proving their qualities before sending them out, so that our customers can rely fully upon our selection. We have, within the past 33 years, tested the relative merits of upwards of 1,500 varieties, and in our specimen Rosary can be seen in bloom during the spring and autumn upwards of *one thousand varieties*.

Many types of Roses, produced by the crossing of several species, are of such weak constitution and delicate growth as to prove unsuited for open ground culture. The enormous proportions which Rose growing has of late assumed for the supply of cut flowers has also caused the annual introduction of varieties that are eminently suited for *cultivating under glass and the forcing system*, but when planted in open ground fail to give satisfaction, and bring disappointment. Out of several hundred new Tea Roses introduced within the past 10 years, very few have stood the test of our climate. An evidence of weak constitution is that very few of the most valuable flowering varieties cannot be made to give good results unless budded upon stocks that invigorate their growth.

The demand for novelties is increasing, and compels us to keep abreast of the times. We therefore grow *Roses on their own roots*, of the old favorite or new strong growing varieties, and *Plants budded upon Manetti stocks* of the newest or some old sorts which succeed better when propagated in that way.

PLANTING, PRUNING AND FERTILIZING.

Any good garden soil will be suitable, but should be fertilized during fall with stable manure. If cotton seed is mixed with latter, results are still better. Keep the soil free of weeds during summer, and stir it frequently. Mulching in fall with stable manure is advisable. A top dressing in winter of bone meal or some good commercial fertilizer will add to the growth and size of flowers.

In planting, select 2 or 3 of the strongest branches, cut these back to 2 or 3 inches each, and remove all the smaller ones. Each new shoot will produce finer flowers than if the old wood is left. After the first killing frost, prune back the bush to 8 or 10 inches above ground. Climbing Roses excepted; those require only the shortening in of side branches without disturbing the main stem.

The plants which we send out are grown in open ground, are very strong and healthy. The usual average height of Hybrids is 4 feet, and many varieties attain 6 feet in height. The tea and other dwarf sorts are from 1 to 2 feet high. Plants are cut back 18 inches or 2 feet to reduce bulk in packing. We wish it distinctly understood that we do not enter into competition with growers who offer plants at less than half our rates. We desire a comparison of our plants and prices with the low-priced collections offered by some growers, and we feel assured that the advantage will be vastly in our favor.

Complaints are frequently received from persons, who order late in spring, stating that the flowers produced are very inferior, and cause disappointment. We desire to say that no *perfect flowers* can reasonably be expected from plants set out late in February or March before they can have time to become well established, but if allowed to grow until following fall such *causes for complaint* will be removed.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS.

For Open Ground Cultivation.

All the Roses in this class are ever-blooming, except those especially noted in separate lists.

PRICES—GENERAL COLLECTION OF BEST VARIETIES.

Purchasers' selectioneach, 25c.; per 10, \$2 50; per 100, \$20 00
Our selection, one of a variety.per 10, 2 00; per 100, 15 00

SECTION I. CHINA ROSES.

The Roses belonging to this class are among the best bloomers for this climate. Their flowers are produced in great abundance, though not equal in beauty of shape or variety of color to the other classes.

Archiduc Charles—Valuable, light pink to deep crimson.

Ducher—White, free bloomer.

Green—Merely a curiosity, flowers green.

Louis Philippe—Dark crimson.

Mme. Jean Sisley—White, slightly tinged pink.

SECTION II.

TEA ROSES.

Varieties of bushy and dwarf habit, are of delicate structure, profuse bloomers, very fragrant and desirable. The climbing section is of vigorous growth.

Varieties marked * succeed best if budded. Plants on own roots can be supplied of all this section. Budded plants, 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

Aline Sisley—Carmine red, shaded purple; dwarf.

Anna Oliver—Blush.

Azelie Imbert, or Perfection de Montplaisir—Canary yellow.

***Annette Seaut**—Orange yellow.

***Archiduchesse Maria Immaculata**—Very distinct from the usual yellow teas, as it continues yellow, peach and rosy carmine. 1888.

***Beaute de l'Europe**—Buff yellow, coppery hue; good form, and of half climbing habit.

Bon Silene—Rosy carmine, shaded salmon, fine in bud.

Bride—Variable; white tinged blush, and at times silvery rose, like its parent, Catherine Mermet; a fine flower, but not constant.

Caroline—Blush rose.

Catherine Mermet—Silvery, rose, large.

***Comtesse Anna Thun**—Large cupped, yellowish orange, tinted safron. 1888.

Charles de Legrady—Carmine red, changing to rosy salmon.

Clothilde Soupert—Rosy salmon; half climber.

Claire Carnot—Pale orange, yellow center, lighter edge.

Comtesse Alban de Villeneuve—Crimson, shaded lighter.

***Comtesse de Frigneuse**—Canary yellow.

Comtesse de Sembui—Rosy salmon.

Coquette de Lyon—Pale yellow, free bloomer, of dwarf habit.

Duchesse de Brabant, or Comtesse de Labarthe—Salmon pink.

Devoniensis—White, blush center.

***Duchess of Edinburg**—Dark crimson; not very double, and of slow growth on own roots; fine in bud.

Duchesse Mathilde—White.

Doctor Grill—Coppery yellow, suffused with rose. 1888.

Enfant de Lyon—White, pink center.

Etoile de Lyon—Large, full, canary yellow.

Empress of Russia—Yellowish white.

Gloire de Dijon—Salmon, shaded pink.

Isabella Sprunt—A sport of *Saffrano*; light; yellow.

La Sylphide, or Mme. Ristori—White, with creamy center.

Louis Richard—Coppery rose, deeper center; excellent.

La Princesse Vera—Flesh edged coppery rose.

MM. Bravy, or Alba Rosea, Mme. Sertot—White, pink center.

Mme. Berard—Salmon, style of *Gloire de Dijon*; sometimes of climbing habit.

Mme. Camille—Rosy salmon, large, very fine.

Mme. Caro—Salmon pink.

Mme. Caroline Kuster—White, orange yellow center.

Mme. Charles—Salmon, copper tinted center.

Mme. Cusin—Purplish rose, center yellowish; dwarf.

Mme. Dubrocca—Pink, apricot center.

Mme. Damaizin—Salmon pink.

Mme. de Watteville—Pale yellow, margined pink.

Mme. Etienne—Deep pink, shading light pink. 1887.

Mme. Falcot—Nankeen yellow.

Mme. Francisca Kruger—Blush, salmon center.

Mme. Furtado—Pink center, lighter edge.

Mme. Georges Bruant (*Rugosa* X.)—A cross between the Japan type *Rosa Rugosa* and *Tea Sombreuil*; flowers very large, semi-double, pure white, and produced in clusters; buds long, habit compact. A very free blooming variety, well suited for planting in clumps. 1888.

Mme. Joseph Schwartz—White tinged flesh.

Mme. Joseph Schwaller—Lilac rose, petals crimped.

Mme. Lambard—Deep pink, shaded carmine.

Mme. Louville—Deep rose.

Mme. Philemon Cochet—Rosy salmon, with apricot center; robust habit. 1888.

Mme. Scipion Cochet—Yellowish, suffused rose, and with a darker center.

Mme. Welch—White edge, center orange yellow.

Marie Ducher—Light pink, shaded salmon.

Marie Guillot—Pure white dwarf.

Marie Sisley—Yellowish white.

Marie Van Houtte—Light yellow, outer petals tinged pink.

***Marechal Niel**—Deep canary yellow, large and full; a free bloomer, and of climbing growth; grows best if budded on strong stocks.

***Marquise de Vivens**—Cherry rose, shaded yellow.

***May Paul**—Red inside, lilac outside.

Meteor—Dark velvety crimson. 1887.

***Niphetos**—Pure white, exquisite in bud; a feeble and dwarf grower on own roots and in open ground. Suitable for forcing only. (See under head of "Budded Roses.")

***Papa Gontier**—Bright carmine, reverse of petals purple; best on Manetti; a desirable variety.

***Perle des Jardins**—Yellow, handsome, but poor grower on own roots.

Perle de Lyon—Dark yellow.

Princesse Sagan—Bright crimson, shaded dark crimson; color excellent, but flowers rather small.

Reine de Portugal—Yellowish, mottled pink, coppery hue.

Rose Nabonnand—Pink.

Saffrano—Buff, fine in bud.

Sombreuil—White, flesh center.

Souvenir de Gabrielle Drevet—Salmon white, rose center.

Souvenir d'Eliza Vardon—White, shaded salmon.

Souvenir d'un Ami—Bright rose.

***Sunset**—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.

Triomphe du Luxembourg—Rosy carmine, coppery tint.

Vicomtesse de Wantiers—Bright rose tinted, white and dark rose center. 1888.

Waban—A sport of *Catherine Mermet*, which it resembles, but of deeper color. We find it unreliable in color; apt to revert to the parent.

Zelia Pradel—White, with a yellowish center, half climbing habit. Excellent.

SECTION III.

HYBRID TEA.

This class is of recent origin. They were produced from crossing Tea with Hybrid Perpetual Roses, and while a few denote well defined traits of both races, others seem to be pure Teas. Many are of very weak growth and bad color, hence we have rejected the greater number as undesirable. The following are valuable:

Varieties marked * succeed best when budded on Manetti. Budded plants, 35c. each.

Captain Christie—Flesh, with deeper center, free bloomer, fine flower, thornless.

Cheshunt Hybrid—Cherry carmine, shaded violet, of vigorous growth, free spring bloomer.

***Duchess of Albany**—Resembles *La France*, but of darker tint.

Hon. George Bancroft—Violet red.

***La France**—Delicate silvery rose, superb flower and free bloomer, but of weak constitution and apt to die back.

Mme. Alfred Carriere—Pure white, sometimes slightly tinged flesh, very free and constant bloomer and vigorous grower.

***Mme. Ernest Piard**—Bright red, tinted silver. 1888.

Mme. Joseph Desbois—Flesh, center salmon rose. 1887.

***Viscountess Folkestone**—Outer petals creamy, center salmon pink; flowers large, full and free blooming.

SECTION IV.

BOURBON ROSES.

Roses belonging to this class are generally of a vigorous dwarf habit, branches short and thick, and mostly with one flower; when a branch outgrows the others it often bears a corymb, or a panicle of flowers. Free bloomers.

Gloire de France—Pink.

Imperatrice Eugenie—Large, very full, beautifully cupped, delicate rose; an extra good flower.

Hermosa—Pale pink.

Sir Joseph Paxton—Bright cherry red.

Souvenir de la Malmaison—Large, very full, flesh; magnificent.

SECTION V.

NOISETTE AND OTHER PERPETUAL CLIMBERS.

America—Salmon yellow.

***Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold**—Very large, chrome yellow. Best budded upon Manetti, when flowers are always darker than upon plants on own roots.

Clement Massier—White, pink center.

***Devoniensis, Climbing** (Tea)—White, creamy center.

James Sprunt—A climbing China; dark crimson.

Jules Jurgensen—Magenta, center shaded violet.

Lama'que—White.

Mlle. Eugenie Verdier—Soft rose.

Octavie—Deep crimson; very vigorous.

Reine Marie Henriette—Bright cherry red, good form and of vigorous habit.

Reve D'Or, or Climbing Saffrano—Deep coppery yellow.

Solfatare—Deep yellow; free bloomer.

Souvenir de Mme. J. Metral—Dark cherry red, shaded crimson.

Triomphe des Noisettes—Bright rose, blooms in clusters.

Wm. Allen Richardson—Orange yellow; center coppery yellow.

Woodland Margaret—White; vigorous.

Waltham Climbers, Nos. 1 and 3—Resembling *Reine Marie Henriette*; color bright red. No. 1 is the lightest; No. 3 the darkest.

SECTION VI.

NOISETTE, DWARF VARIETIES.

Coquette des Alpes—White, flesh colored center, free bloomer.
Olga Marix—White, shaded flesh.

Celine Forestier—White, with yellow and lilac center.
Perle des Blanches—Pure white.

SECTION VII.

HYBRID REMONTANT.

This class comprises the most perfect forms and colors. They are nearly all of vigorous growth. Some varieties bloom only during spring and again in fall, with an intermission of two months; others are as free bloomers as Tea Roses. First-class varieties only are here described.

Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) give the best results when budded on Manetti stocks. Plants can be supplied upon their *own roots* at prices noted under head of "General Collection." Budded plants at 35c. each, or \$3 per 10.

Abel Carriere—Velvety maroon.
Achille Gonod—Lilac rose.
A. K. Williams—Bright reddish crimson.
A. Lincoln—Violet crimson, one of the darkest in this class; free bloomer.
Alphonse Souppert—Bright pink.
Anna de Diesbach—Fine satin rose, large.
Antoine Mouton—Bright rose.
Ardoisee de Lyon—Fiery red, slate colored edge.
Auguste Mie—Delicate pink.
Baronne Prevost—Deep rose.
Bessie Johnson—Light blush.
Belle Normande—Lilac pink.
Blanche de Meru—Light flesh.
Boieldieu—Bright cherry red.
Black Prince—Dark purplish crimson.
Cannes la Coquette—Dark rose, shaded darker red.
Cardinal Patrizzi—Deep purplish red.
Charles Lefebvre—Dark cherry carmine.
Charles Bossieres—Dark red, shaded crimson.
Charles Margottin—Red or scarlet crimson.
Comte de Paris—Dark crimson, shaded purple.
Comtesse de Camando—Rich deep crimson.
Countess of Oxford—Carmine red.
Crown Prince—Purplish crimson.
Deuil du Colonel Denfert—Dark purple, velvety.
Directeur Alphan—Blackish purple, shaded brown.
Dr. Hogg—Deep violet red.
Dr. Hooker—Crimson scarlet, shaded violet.
Dr. Sewell—Crimson scarlet, shaded purple; free bloomer.
Dinsmore—Similar to Mme. Charles Wood as to flower, but differs in habit.
Duc de Cazes—Purplish red, shaded violet, dwarf growth.
Duke of Connaught—Deep crimson, velvety, dwarf; a free bloomer.

Duke of Edinburg—Crimson, shaded dark carmine.
Dupuy Jamain—Bright cherry rose.
Empereur de Maroc—Dark crimson, shaded darker purple; best in spring.
E. Y. Teas—Dark cherry red.
Eugene Furst—Velvety crimson.
Exposition de Brie—Brilliant scarlet.
Fanny Petzold—Clear satin rose.
Fisher Holmes—Scarlet, shaded darker scarlet.
Gabrielle Tournier—Light crimson; free bloomer.
Gen. Jacqueminot—Fiery red; an old standard sort, not very double.
Gen. Washington—Brilliant vermilion.
Gloire Lyonnaise—Very large, white when fully expanded, but canary yellow while in bud; vigorous grower.
Gloire de Bourg la Reine—Light red.
Gloire de Margottin—Deep cherry rose, brilliant. 1888.
Gloire de Montplaisir—Dark crimson.
Grand Mogul—Purple crimson, shaded darker purple; large and well formed. 1888.
Jean Liabaud—Vivid crimson, shaded maroon.
Jean Touvais—Deep red.
John Hopper—Deep red.
John Nesmith—Brilliant deep red.
Joseph Vernet.
Jules Margottin—Cherry red.
Lady Helen Stewart—Brilliant scarlet crimson.
Lamotte Sanguin—Bright scarlet.
La Rosiere—Fiery crimson, velvety.
Louis Van Houtte—Crimson maroon.
***Leon Renault**—Light crimson.
Longfellow—Rich violet crimson.
L'Oriflamme de St. Louis—Dazzling red carmine.
Mme. Charles Wood—Dark lilac carmine.
Mme. Auguste VanGeert—Light pink.

- Mme. Moreau**—Deep brilliant carmine; perpetual bloomer and best of its color.
Mme. Prosper Langier—Bright pink.
***Mme. de Wettstein**—Bright cherry red, large.
Mme. Jules Greevy—Blush pink.
Mme. Lucien Chaure—Cherry red.
Mlle Annie Wood—Deep carmine red.
Marechal Canrobert—Bright pink.
Marechal Suchet (Damaizin)—Deep carmine pink.
Magna Charta—Bright pink.
Marie Rady—Brilliant red, edged lighter red.
Marshall P. Wilder—Cherry carmine, free bloomer.
Paul Neyron—Deep pink, very large; an extra fine rose and very free bloomer.
Pœnia—Crimson red.
Pierre Notting—Dark crimson, fine form.
President Grevy—Purple red.
Pride of Reigate—This variety sustains its ex-

cellent qualities of a variegated perpetual bloomer, the proportion of well-striped flowers being above 75 per cent. A few pale rose colored flowers are occasionally produced. As with all roses produced from sports, some flowers will at times revert to the original variety. The same fault may be expected with other sports, such as Bride, Sunset, White Bon Silene, etc.

- Prince Camille de Rohan**—Very dark brownish crimson.
Princess Mathilde—Dark crimson, shaded purple.
Princess Louise Victoria—Deep carmine, changing lighter; half climbing.
Rev. J. B. McCamm—Bright rosy pink.
Sappho—White, tinged pink.
Sidonie—Light pink.
Souvenir de William Wood—Dark purplish crimson, shaded dark violet.
Ulrich Brunner—Cherry crimson.
Volande D'Arragon—Pale pink.

SECTION VIII. ROSA POLYANTHA.

The varieties of this class, which have only been introduced within a few years, are crosses between the Japan type and Teas. They are ever blooming, producing a profusion of clusters of very small, but very double flowers. Growth slender, dwarf; very desirable.

- Cecile Brunner**—Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, salmon pink, deeper center, beautifully formed.
Clothilde Soupert—Flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.
Gloire des Polyantha—Flowers small, finely formed, bright rose, with a few darker stripes.
Jeanne Ferron—Satin rose.

- Jeanne Drivon**—Flowers in corymbs, white, edged pink.
Miniature—Pure white, plant very dwarf, exquisite for pots or borders.
Mignoaette—Delicate rose, changing to blush; flowers very small.
Paquerette—Pure white, flowers very small.
Perle d'Or—Not yellow, as its name indicates, but of a light buff shade, good form.

SECTION IX. MOSS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS, UNLESS NOTED.

- Abel Carriere**—Pale flesh, changing white.
Adolphe Brogniard—Pink.
Berangere—Rose carmine.
Blanche Moreau—White.
Comtesse de Murinais—Flesh, changing white.
Eugene de Savoie—Pink.
Eugene Verdier—Crimson; perpetual.

- Glory of Moss**—Light pink; dwarf.
Henri Martin—Dark pink.
Luxembourg—Purplish red.
Mme. de la Rochelambert—Bright red.
Precoce—Dark red carmine.
Salet—Pale rose; perpetual.
White—White. **Zobeide**—Pink.

SECTION X. MISCELLANEOUS ROSES.

SPRING BLOOMERS.

- Banksia Alba** (White Banksia)—Flowers small in clusters, climber.
Banksia Lutea (Yellow Banksia)—Flowers small in clusters, climber.
Banksia Fortunii—White, flowers larger than Banksia Alba, climber.
Baltimore Belle—Pale blush, climber.
Blairii No. 1—Delicate satin rose, climber.
Vicomtesse D'Avesnes—Pink, climber.

- Gem of the Prairies**—Red, sometimes blotched white, climber.
Mme. Plantier—Pure white, spring bloomer. Flowers produced in profusion; excellent for massing or hedges. \$1.50 per 10; \$10 per 100.
***Persian Yellow**—Very double, of intense chrome yellow; plants are all budded, as it is of no value on its own roots. 35c.
Queen of the Prairies—Rosy red, climber.



Roses Budded Upon Manetti.

SECTION XI.

We do not recommend Budded Roses for general cultivation, as few persons give these the proper care, and consequently they bring disappointment; therefore we advise none but careful amateurs to order this class of plants. The main objection to Budded Roses is on account of the suckers they sometimes throw out; this is partially avoided if they are planted sufficiently deep to place the junction of the bud with the stock from two to three inches below the surface of the soil. We again beg to **CAUTION** persons inexperienced in cultivating Budded Roses not to purchase such plants, because the neglect in removing suckers will bring disappointment, and create the impression entertained by some purchasers that they have received plants incorrectly named. If the suckers are allowed to grow the budded portion will often be starved, and instead of a perfect flower, answering the description, a small, insignificant flower will be produced.

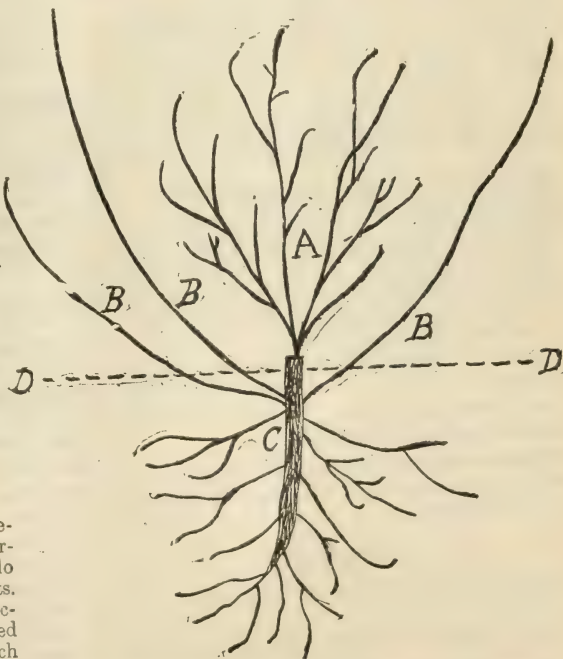
The annexed cut shows as follows:

A—The rose grown from the bud.

B—Suckers or sprouts from the Manetti stock.

C—Manetti stock.

D—Dotted lines, surface of soil.



BUDDED ROSES, in the hands of careful culturists, usually yield more perfect flowers than the same varieties do when grown upon their own roots. Again, many varieties cannot be successfully propagated unless budded upon strong growing stocks, which gives them the vigor they lack. The **MANETTI**, a single flowering Rose of Japanese origin, has proved the best stock for the South.

ALL BUDDED ROSES must be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which appear below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed, otherwise the stock will outgrow the bud and failure follow. We, therefore, must decline to entertain any claim for the failure in **BUDDED ROSES** from neglect in giving such plants the proper attention.

Plants are all budded low. Price, 35c. each; \$3 per 10.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

American Beauty—Resembles *La France* in shape and size, but its color is of a deep shade of rose; an excellent flower. Plant is of dwarf habit and slow growth, and seems to be better suited to pot culture and forcing than to open ground.

Baronne de Rothschild—Rosy pink, beautiful form.

Docteur Henon—Pure white, thornless.

Eliza Boelle—White, slightly tinted flesh; very dwarf.

Etienne Levet—Light carmine red.

Eugene Appert—Dark fiery red, shaded maroon.

Etendard de Lyon—Bright pæony red, large.

Helen Paul—Light flesh, changing to white.

Henrich Schultheis—Lilac rose.

Her Majesty—Flowers of immense size, exquisitely imbricated, of a bright silvery rose, as near perfection as could be desired. A shy bloomer, seldom giving many flowers after June. Growth exceedingly vigorous, some branches often attaining eight feet during one season's growth. Foliage large, but liable to mildew. With all its defects it is worthy of a place in a large collection.

Jules Finger—Blush, pink centre.

Lord Raglan—Deep crimson, shaded purple.

Mabel Morrison—A white form of *Baronne de Rothschild*.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet—Bright pink, very handsome shape.

Mrs. John Laing—Soft pink, large.

Melle Susanna de Rodocanachi—Rose, shaded white.

Marguerite de Roman—Salmon flesh.

Marie Finger—Rosy salmon.

Merveille de Lyon—White, lightly tinted flesh, large flower.

Monte Christo—Purple maroon, very dwarf.

Ornement des Jardins—Vivid crimson, finely imbricated, compact growth.

Queen of Queens—Light rose, with darker edge.

Rosy Morn—Vivid red.

Victor Verdier—Bright rose, fine form.

Violette Bouyer—White, tinted flesh.

White Baronne—Pure white form of *Baronne de Rothschild*.

BOURBON.

Gloire d'Olivet—Lilac rose, globular, free bloomer. 1889.

Melle Berger—Delicate rose, medium size flowers.

Princess Imperial Victoria—A sport from *Malmaison*, flowers white, tinted yellow.

Queen of Bedders—Dark crimson, dwarf, very free bloomer.

Red Malmaison—Brilliant carmine, profuse bloomer; dwarf, smaller than the old *Souvenir de la Malmaison*, of which it is a sport.

CLIMBING NOISSETTE and CLIMBING TEA

Chromatella, or Cloth of Gold—Deep yellow; an old and favorite variety; shows its deep color best when budded.

Climbing Captain Christie—Similar to the bush form, but of climbing habit.

Devoniensis (Climbing)—White, flesh center.

Emily Dupuy—Pale Fawn, in the style of *Wm. Allen Richardson*, but better.

Marechal Niel—Deep chrome yellow; always deeper in color and better grower when budded.

Niphetos (Climbing)—A sport from the bush form, habit very vigorous, flowers pure white, buds long; a great acquisition.

Perle des Jardins (Climbing)—A climbing form of the *Perle des Jardins*. Does not always show its climbing habit until the second year.

TEA AND HYBRID TEA.

Annette Seaut—Orange yellow.

Augustine Guinoiseau, or White La France—Large, white tinted rose.

Beaute de l'Europe—Buff yellow, coppery hue.

Camoen's—Rose, yellowish center.

Dr. Pasteur—Bright rosy carmine, bud long. 1888.

Duchess of Albany (H. T.)—Resembles *La France*, but of deeper color.

Duchesse Mathilde—Pure white.

Etendard de Jeanne d'Arc—Creamy white, large.

Grace Darling—White, shaded pink.

Lady Mary Fitzwilliams—Blush, sometimes pure white.

La France—Silvery peach, excellent, but a poor grower, and apt to die back.

La France of 1889—Very large, brilliant red.

Mme. Honore Defresne—Resembles *Perle des Jardins*.

Mme. Hoste—Light yellow, shaded buff.

May Paul—Red inside, lilac outside.

Papa Gontier—Bright red, reverse of pedals purple.

Perle des Jardins—Bright yellow, best when budded.

***Peirre Guillot**—Dark carmine; a most profuse and constant bloomer; dwarf habit.

***Reine Nathalie de Serbie**—Very double and finely shaped flower; color a soft pink; very dwarf.

Sunset—A sport of *Perle des Jardins*, of a rich tawny yellow, weak grower upon own roots.

Souvenir de Wootton—Lilac red, may prove a good forcing rose.



ROSES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION.

Since the last edition of our General Catalogue was issued in 1890, we have added to our collection every new rose that was offered by American and European growers. Out of upwards of *two hundred* new sorts, very few have shown sufficient merits to entitle them to the attention of amateur growers. There is too much similarity among the largest number, which in the end add new names to the lists, but not always new varieties. Of the latest introductions of the spring of 1892, we cannot fully advance an opinion as to their ultimate value. We have therefore not included the latest novelties in this list, but the following have been selected as having shown valuable characteristics, and most will doubtless prove acquisitions for open ground cultivation. Budded plants, 50c. each; \$4 per 10.

HYBRID PERPETUAL.

- Albert La Blotais**—Very large, globular; bright red, changing to crimson.
Buffalo Bill—Large, flat, imbricated; bright rose.
Charles Dickens—Large and very full; dark rose; free bloomer.
Comtesse Branicka—Large and full; soft, silvery rose.
Duchesse de Dino—Very large, imbricated; dark crimson, shaded carmine.
Earl of Dufferin—Very large, crimson; shaded maroon.
Emile Bardiaux—Very large, fine form; carmine red, shaded purple; vigorous habit.
Gloire de l'Exposition de Bruxelles—Very large, fine form; deep amaranth purple; free bloomer and vigorous; one of the best new dark roses. The name needs shortening.
Gustave Piganeau—Large, cupped, carmine red; of brilliant color and free bloomer; of dwarf, compact habit.
James Bongault, or White La Reine—Large, full; white tinted rose; free bloomer.
Julie de Schulenberg—Large, purplish red, with darker center.
Lady Arthur Hill—Large, carmine rose, good form.
Mme. Lemesle—Large, purple red, shaded violet.
Mme. Fustado-Heine—Bright rose, shaded carmine.

- Maurice L. de Vilmorin**—Large, bright red.
Margaret Haywood—Very large, globular; bright rose.
Mrs. Paul—Very large, white shaded rose.
Mrs. W. Watson—Satin pink.

BOURBON.

- Lea Leveque**—Large, white washed carmine.
Mme. Baron Veillard—Large, cupped, light rose; lighter edge.
Mme. Dubost—Medium flesh, bright rose center.
Mr. A. Maille—Large, brilliant, carmine red.

NOISETTE.

- L'Abondance**—Medium, white, tinted rose.
Mme. Carnot—Globular, golden yellow, with darker center.

HYBRID TEA.

- Mme. de la Collonge**—Large, full, bright lilac pink.
Mme. Moser—Very large, globular, silvery white, pink center.
Maid of the Mist—Sport of *Lady Mary Fitzwilliams*. Large, white, reverse of petals rose; dwarf.
White Lady—Of same parentage as above; creamy white; dwarf.

POLYANTHA.

- Docteur Raymond**—Medium; dark lilac carmine.
Mme. Alegatiere—Medium, bright pink.

MOSS.

Œillet Panache—Medium, white ground, striped with bright red; very distinct.

TEA.

Baronne H. de Lœw—Large, soft rose, orange center.

Capitaine Lefort—Purplish rose, reverse of petals China pink.

Claudius Levet—White apricot center.

Ernest Metz—Large, carmine pink.

Exadelphe—Yellowish white.

J. B. Varonne—China rose, changing to carmine.

Jeanne Cuvier—White, lilac rose center, washed pale lilac.

Jeanne Guillaumez—Reddish coppery center, yellow edge.

Joseph Metral—Violet carmine; dwarf.

Lady Castlereigh—Pale rose, lighter edge.

Mme. Joseph Godier—Pale flesh, dark apricot center.

Mme. Jules Cambon—Lilac carmine, long bud.

Mme. Marguerite de Sora—Large, chrome yellow, shaded darker.

Mme. Olga—White.

Mme. Sadi Carnot—White, salmon center.

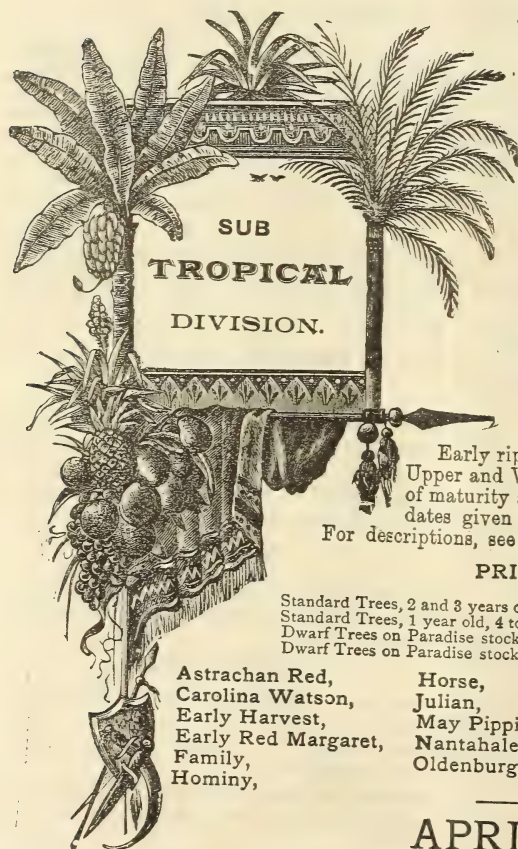
May Rivers—White, lemon yellow center.

Prince Bismark—Large, imbricated, soft rose.

Rainbow—A sport of *Papa Gontier*. Ground color, dark pink, striped dark carmine. It is desirable while in bud; otherwise a poor flower.

Souvenir d'Auguste Legros—dark carmine, shaded red.

Triomphe de Pernet Pere—Bright red, long bud.



FOR FLORIDA AND
SOUTHERN COAST BELT

Fruit Department.

APPLES.

Early ripening varieties are quite successful in the Upper and Western sections of Florida. The periods of maturity are from 10 to 15 days in advance of the dates given on page 7.

For descriptions, see also page 7.

PRICES OF TREES.

	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard Trees, 2 and 3 years old, well branched.....	15c.	\$ 1 50	\$ 12 00
Standard Trees, 1 year old, 4 to 5 feet, single stem.....	10c.	1 00	8 00
Dwarf Trees on Paradise stocks, 1 year from bud.....	20c.	1 75	15 00
Dwarf Trees on Paradise stocks, 2 and 3 years, extra fine..	30c.	2 50	20 00

Astrachan Red,
Carolina Watson,
Early Harvest,
Early Red Margaret,
Family,
Hominy,

Horse,
Julian,
May Pippin,
Nantahalee,
Oldenburg,

Pear, or Palmer,
Red June,
Rhodes' Orange,
Sweet Bough,
Washington Strawberry.

APRICOTS.

Price, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

They ripen from beginning of May to June. The best varieties are:

Breda,
Gloire de Pourtales,

Early Golden (Dubois),
Jamucett,

Moorpark, or Peach,
Red Roman,

Royal.

FIGS.

1 year old.....20 cents each; \$1 50 per 10; \$10 per 100.
 2 years old.....25 cents each; 2 00 per 10.

Best varieties for General Cultivation in Large Type.

Angelique, or Early Lemon—Small, greenish-yellow; early.

BRUNSWICK, or MADONNA—Very large, violet; good and productive.

BLACK ISCHIA—Medium, blue-black; good.

BROWN TURKEY—Medium, brown; very sweet and excellent; very prolific and hardy. The most reliable for open-field culture.

BLACK HAVANNA—Medium, black; very good; productive.

Blue Genca—Medium, bluish black.

CELESTIAL—Small, pale violet, with bloom; very sweet, prolific and hardy.

GREEN ISCHIA—Green, with crimson pulp; very good and prolific.

Lemon—Large, yellow, sweet.

Madeleine—Small, white.

San Pedro.

White Adriatic. **White Four Seasons.**

White Marseilles—White.

White Nerii. **White Smyrna.**

PEARS.

PRICES OF TREES.

STANDARD—Two years old.....40c. each; \$3 per 10; \$25 per 100.
 STANDARD—One year old, very fine.....25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

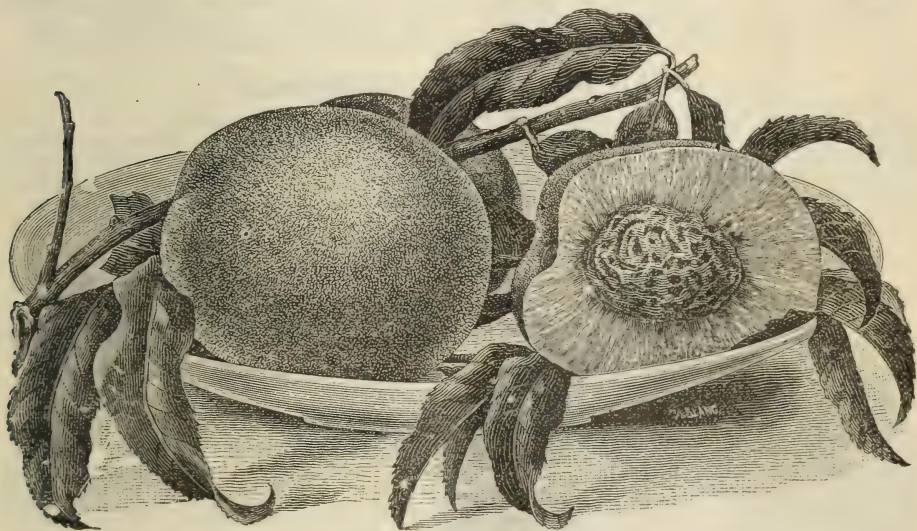
Standard trees are best for the sandy soils of Florida and the coast, and early or mid-summer varieties are preferable. For descriptions see pages 11, 12, 13 and 14.

Bartlett,
 Belle Lucrative,
 Beurre Giffard,
 Clapp's Favorite,

Howell,
 Madeleine,
 Ott,
 Philadelphia,

Seckle,
 St Michael,
 Duchesse d'Argouleme,
 Beurre Superfin,

Garbers,
 Keiffer,
 LeConte,
 Smith's.



RED CEYLON PEACH.

PEACHES.

PRICES OF TREES.

Purchasers' selection.....each, 15c.; per 10, \$1.25; per 100, \$10.00.
 1st size, where selection is partly left to us.....\$75 per 1,000.

SELECT LIST OF COMMON OR PERSIAN TYPE.

The following have given excellent results in sections of West Florida:

FREESTONES.

Alexander,
 Amelia,
 Columbia,

Elberta,
 Florida Crawford,
 Fleitas St. John,

Foster,
 Louise,
 Mountain Rose,

Muscogee,
 Osceola,

Rivers,
 Tillotson.

CHINESE TYPE.

Varieties of this type are more reliable than those of the Persian type, and will give good results much further South, but are best adapted to the higher lands of West Florida. Several of these varieties originated near Pensacola.

Chinese Cling,
Chinese Cling, Gen. Lee,
Chinese Cling, Stonewall Jackson,

Chinese Cling, Sylphide,
Albert Sidney,
Berenice,

Ford,
Juno,
Oriole,
Spottswood,
Thurber.

HONEY PEACH.

Medium, oblong, with a sharp recurved point; creamy white, washed and mottled carmine; flesh of a peculiar fine texture, and a honey sweetness; tree very thrifty, distinct grower, and prolific. Ripe about May 25. The fruit is apt in some soils to be devoid of flavor. Originated by Charles Downing, Esq., about 1854, from pits sent from China. First trees sent out by us in 1858.

This peach is second to the Peen-To only in its remarkable adaptability to Upper and Middle Florida. It succeeds where no other varieties of the Persian or Chinese strains give satisfactory results. It is of a distinct strain of the Chinese type, and reproduces itself almost identically from seed.

PALLAS—Seedling from Honey.

This is the only seedling, out of many hundred, of the Honey Peach, made in 1876, which has varied from the parent. It was originated by the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, and first fruited in 1878. The fruit resembles the parent in size, but is more round in shape; flesh white, melting and vinous. Maturity two weeks later than Honey. Tree retains the habit of the parent, except that it blooms two weeks later. We feel confident that this variety will prove a valuable addition to the limited list of desirable sorts for Florida, where it has been tested and found as successful as the Honey.

NOTE.—The above description was written four years ago. Since then additional experience has demonstrated that there are as yet few other peaches ripening at the same season in Florida that are equal to it.

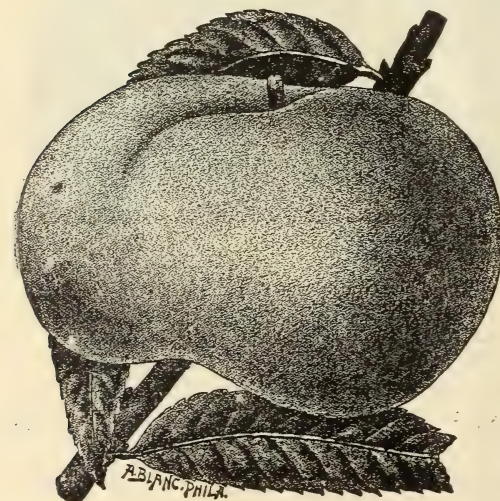
KITE, OR KITE'S HONEY.

Creamy white, with a bright carmine cheek and mottled deeper carmine, shape irregular, one side usually swelling. Flesh very fine grained, melting; juicy, very sweet and rich; quality best. Freestone. Maturity at Waldo middle of June. Of the Honey strain; tree very thrifty. Origin, T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Fla., who states that it is a good shipper and has brought good prices.

JAPAN DWARF BLOOD PEACH.

Of the size of Alexander, but a little more oblong. Skin creamy white, washed carmine. Flesh white on one side and marbled deep red on the other; somewhat dry; sweet. Ripens with Alexander Freestone. Tree of compact and dwarfish growth. The great merit of this variety is that the blooms will stand a greater degree of cold than most other sorts, and during the past season yielded large crops in West Florida when most other varieties failed, and proved a very profitable variety.

PEEN-TO, or FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.



PEEN-TO, OR FLAT PEACH OF CHINA.

This remarkable Peach originated in our nursery from pits sent from Australia in 1869. Although very hardy here, the tree has produced fruit but very seldom, owing to its habit of blooming in January. In Florida, however, this tree has succeeded admirably. In Pensacola it produced the enormous amount of 1,200 peaches upon a three-year-old tree. In Florida this peach, together with the Honey, succeeds when the other varieties of the common or Persian strain prove of little or no value. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish-white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; peels readily at maturity; flesh very finely grained, juicy and dissolving, with a delicate almond aroma; quality best; clingstone. Maturity in Florida from April 1st to May 10th.

This peach colors a long time before maturing or full development, and is therefore often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality, and can then be shipped safely to distant markets.

Last year the early shipments made before this fruit was developed created a bad impression in the Northern markets, yet those who gathered at proper period of maturity received from \$10 to \$15 per bushel, and some exceptionally good lots yielded at the rate of \$25 per bushel. These results prove its great value for the orange-growing belt, and are to us a source of gratification in having added this valuable peach to the fruit-growing resources of Florida.

Many new seedlings of the Peen-to have appeared of late in Florida. We have had ample opportunities to examine and taste the largest number of these, and we still hold to our assertion that of all the flat varieties none are superior to the original, providing the fruit is allowed to mature fully upon the trees. During a two months' stay in Florida we had ample opportunity to compare the relative merits and periods of maturity of the Peen-To with other early varieties. On April 1st the Peen-To was ripe in Hillsborough County, while none of the newer early kinds, grown side by side, were within three weeks of maturity. *It still heads the list of the earliest peaches.*

NEW VARIETIES OF THE PEEN-TO TYPE.

These originated in Florida, and have been reported upon by the Standing Committee on Fruits of the Florida Horticultural Society from April 10, 1888, to May 1, 1889. The descriptions of most of the varieties are made by us from specimens received from the originators.

Price, 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10, unless noted.

Angel (origin, near Waldo, Fla.)—Large, round; flesh white, melting, juicy, rich sub-acid flavor; freestone. Is entirely devoid of the noyau flavor of its parent. Tree blooms fully one month later than the Peen-to. June buds, 25c. each.

Arlington—Of the shape and size of Early Crawford; flesh rich and melting, vinous, free from noyau flavor; clingstone; quality very good; early. June buds, 25c.

Bidwell's Early—Medium, round, with a sharp apex; creamy white, with a pale carmine wash; skin thin, peeling at maturity; flesh white, slightly red near the stone; juicy, melting, fine-grained, sweet; not very high flavored and some astringency, unless fully matured upon the tree; clingstone. Ripens in Orange County, Florida, end of May.

Bidwell's Late—Similar to above, but three weeks later, and a heavy bearer.

June Beauty—Large, round, sub-acid; good; clingstone.

Maggie—Large, round; very early and handsome; clingstone.

Red Ceylon—Medium, yellow washed with red; flesh yellow, blood red from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch from pit; tender, melting, and of good quality; sub-acid; freestone. Ripe in Florida middle of May. This variety originated from pits sent from Ceylon.

Waldo (origin, T. K. Godbey, Waldo, Fla.)—A seedling of Peen-To crossed with Honey; above medium, round or slightly elongated, with the recurved point of the Honey; flesh melting, very fine grained, juicy, sweet; of better quality and more sprightly than Honey; perfectly freestone. End of May or beginning of June. Tree a thrifty and upright grower, and blooms three weeks later than the Peen-To. The earliness and fine appearance, as well as good quality, and being the first really good freestone of this strain, will make it a very valuable variety.

PLUMS—NATIVE SORTS.

Prices of Trees—1 year, on Marianna stocks, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$15 per 100.

Cumberland, DeCaradeuc, Marianna, Pottawottamie, Wild Goose.

PLUMS—JAPAN.

(For descriptions, see pages 17, 18, 19 and 20.)

These varieties succeed admirably in Middle and West Florida. Following are the best varieties:

Botan, **Burbank**, **Botankio**, **Chabot**, **Hatankio**, **Maru**, **Ogon**, **Red Nagate**, **Satsuma**.

Bungo (*Prunus Mume*)—Or Apricot Plum. Suitable only for Middle or South Florida. (See page 20.)

Prunus Simoni—Or Chinese Apricot Plum. (See page 20.)

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS.

[DIOSPYROS KAKI.]

PRICES OF TREES—ALL HOME GROWN ON NATIVE STOCKS.

One-year grafts, 3 to 4 feet 25c. each; per 10, \$2 00; per 100, \$15 00
Two-year grafts, 3 to 5 feet 35c. each; per 10, 3 00; per 100, 25 00

(For descriptions, see pages 20 and 21)

Among, **Hachiya**, **Hiyakume**, **Kurokume**, **Miyo-tan**, **Tsuru-no-ko**, **Yedo-Ichi**, **Zenji**.

QUINCE—CHINESE.

This variety seems best suited to light soils. 25c. each.

NUT BEARING TREES.

ALMONDS.

Price of Trees—1 year from bud, 4 to 5 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$18 per 100.

Princesse and Sultana—Both are prolific, soft-shelled and very good. These are the varieties mostly cultivated in Europe, and produce the bulk of the almonds of commerce.

CHESTNUTS.

Large Spanish—3 feet, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; 4 to 5 feet, 50c. each.

Japan—1 year grafts, 50c.

WALNUTS, OR MADEIRA NUTS.

Price of trees, unless specially noted, 2 to 3 feet, 25c.; \$2 per 10.

Chaberte,

Mayette,

Thin Shelled.

Early Bearing, or Præparturiensis—Of dwarf growth; produces nuts when 4 years old. Nuts of good quality and size. One-year-old, 10 to 12 inches, 25c.; \$2 per 10.

PECANS.

Extra large Louisiana Paper Shell, 1 year, 8 to 12 inches high, 25c. each; \$2 per 10; \$12 per 100.

(For descriptions and prices of other varieties, see page 23.)

SMALL FRUITS.

STRAWBERRIES.

Prices of plants after October 15, per 100, 50c.; per 1,000, \$4. For larger quantities, prices on application.

Charles Downing,
Crescent,
Hoffman,

Haverland,
Gandy,
Michel,

Sharpless,
Wilson's,

Westbrook,
Warfield.

(For cultural directions, see pages 27 and 28.)

BLACKBERRIES.

Root cuttings plants. Price, 50c. per 10; \$3 per 100.

Kittatinny,

Harvest.

Wilson's Early.

GRAPES.

(For prices, see pages 29, 30 and 31.)

Brighton,
Berckmans,
Concord,

Delaware,
Ives,
Mooie's Diamond,

Niagara,
Scuppernong,

Flowers,
Thomas.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS.

Elæagnus Edulis (Japan Oleaster)—25c. each.)

Erybothrya, or Japan Medlar—25c. each;
\$1.25 per 10.

Limonium Trifoliatum, or Citrus Trifoliata
—10c. each, 75c. per 10.

Mulberries (Everbearing) — 25c. each; \$2
per 10.

Olives—25c. each; \$2 per 10.

Pomegranates—25c. each; \$2 per 10.

ORANGES AND LEMONS.

All our plants are pot-grown, and grafted upon the Otaheiti and Limonium Trifoliatum, which dwarfs the tree in the same manner that the Paradise stock dwarfs the apple. These plants are thus better adapted for growing in conservatories than those grafted upon the ordinary seedling stock. This class of trees commends itself to amateurs, but it is not intended for cultivating in groves.

We cannot too highly recommend these dwarf Orange trees. They begin to yield fruit when 3 years old, and are very desirable for growing in tubs or city gardens where space is limited.

As an instance of the value of these dwarf Orange plants, a friend in Louisiana writes us as follows: "I astonished the people at the late Louisiana State Fair by an exhibit of early bearing and very prolific Orange trees, of different varieties, ranging from 3 to 5 years. Several of these were dwarf, and came from your nurseries 2 or 3 years ago, notably one that stood $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, and bore 135 oranges. I have these in the open ground, where they do finely and are very prolific."

Oranges—Homosassa, Mediterranean Sweet, Nonpareil, Navel, Magnum Bonum, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, etc., etc.

Lemons—Belair, Eureka, Villafranca, etc.

Plants 1 year from graft, 8 to 10 inches high, 50c. each; \$4 per 10. We have a few 2-year-old plants from graft, 12 to 15 inches high, well formed, at \$1 each.

CAPPARIS SPINOSA—Caper Plant.

A very ornamental shrub, with large axillary white flowers and purplish stems during summer. The buds preserved in vinegar are the Capers of Commerce. The plant succeeds best if planted in a dry and gravelly soil, but well enriched. 25c.

MUSA—Bananas.



BANANA.

Hart's Choice—Medium-growing plant; fruit of Fig Banana class; bunches large; an excellent variety. 50c. each.

Sinensis, or Cavendishii—Of dwarf growth; produces very good fruit. Plants seldom grow above 6 or 7 feet. 50c. to \$1.

Orinoco—Taller growing than above, and with leaves of great ornamental effect; valuable for bedding out in summer. Fruit often matures in this latitude. 50c. to \$1.

Daca—Of medium height; fruit small, but of excellent quality. 50c. to \$1.

Silk—Delicate foliage; underside of leaves of a silky gloss. 50c.

Zebriaa—A dwarf ornamental variety; underside of leaves purple; upperside green, striped purple. 50c. to \$1.

Baracoa, or Rek Skin, Large Fig, Magnifica, Martinique,

} All good fruit-bearing varieties of medium height. 50c. to \$1.

PINE APPLE.

Red Spanish, or Cayenne—Fruit large; leaves nearly devoid of spines. 50c. each.

Sugar Loaf—Fruit large, very sweet. One-year-old plants, 50c.

In addition to the above, which are the varieties mostly cultivated in South Florida, we can supply a few well established plants of Egyptian Queen, 50c.; Porto Rico, 50c.; White Antigua, \$1; Black Prince, \$1; Black Antigua, \$1.

PSIDIUM CATLEYANUM —Red Catley Guava.

A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Red Catley Guava. Plants, pot grown, 25 cents each; \$1.50 per 10.



BROMELIA ANANAS.

PSIDIUM LUCIDUM—Yellow Catley Guava.

GUAVA.

We received this variety from England in 1858, under the name of *Psidium Lucidum*, and then lately introduced there from China. We sent out a few plants, and then lost the stock. Three years ago we found this variety in South Florida, possibly a descendant from our original plants, and cultivated as Yellow Catley, but as yet but little known outside of few localities. The plant is of bushy habit, with shining leaves. Fruit a little larger than the Red Catley; sweeter and of much better quality. It is a refreshing fruit eaten raw, and makes the very best of all the "Guava Jellies."

It is wonderfully prolific, and yields fruit nearly the whole year round. As an instance of its remarkable productiveness, a writer in the "Florida Dispatch" states that in Polk County he measured lately two bushes, each about 5 feet from tip to tip of boughs, and 2½ feet high. One counted 1,423 fruits, the other 1,616. He estimates that 500 plants at four years old, as were those he measured, would yield, at a very low estimate, 37,875 pounds of fruit. Even half that quantity would be a remarkable yield.

Two-year-old plants, pot grown, 2 and 3 feet high, 50c. each; smaller sizes, 25c. each.

PEPINO, OR MELON SHURB.

[*Solanum Guatemalense*.] (?)

We have cultivated this plant four years, but although blooms were produced freely, we have failed to see any fruit so far. Fruit has, however, been produced in several places, and is of a pale lemon color, slightly striped with purple, in shape and size resembling a goose egg; flesh solid, pale yellow, in texture like a musk melon; sweet, but tempered with a refreshing, spicy and acid aroma.

The plant attains 3 to 4 feet in height, and is very bushy. It can stand a light frost, but a heavy frost kills it to the ground. It seems to have found its suitable climate in South Florida and South California, where it has yielded an abundance of fruit; but here it must be grown as a conservatory shrub, and may, when plants are two or three years old, lose its general tendency to produce abortive flowers. Upon the whole this plant is worth a trial.

Small plants from 3-inch pots, 15c. each; \$1.50 per 10.

Ornamental Department.

Varieties marked * are adapted to sections of Middle and South Florida only.

***Abutilon**—Most desirable plants; almost perpetual bloomers. Our collection consists of 20 of the most distinct and newest varieties. Price, 10c. each; 10 plants in 10 varieties, 80c.; \$6 per 100.

ACACIA.

A genus of medium sized trees, most de-

sirable for the elegance of their foliage and the profusion of blooms, which are produced during winter and early spring. Some varieties will withstand several degrees of frost, but all are hardy where the banana will thrive. Plants from 3-inch pots; 25c. each; 10 varieties, our selection, \$2; larger sizes, 50c. to \$1.

SECTION I.**SIMPLE LEAVES OR PHYLLODES.**

***A-Armata**—With pubescent branches and slightly thorny; flowers yellow in dense heads.

***A-Cultiformis**—Angular ramifications and branches nodding, leaves glaucous green, flowers yellow, in small balls, forming long branches.



ABUTILON.

SECTION II.

COMPOUND LEAVES OR PINNATE.

A-Dealbata—Perhaps the handsomest of the genus, attaining a height of 30 to 40 feet; branches diffuse, covered with whitish bloom; foliage with from 20 to 40 leaflets of a glaucous green; flowers bright yellow, fragrant, in small balls, and forming a long panicle. Blooms profusely. Hardy in Savannah.

A-Decurrens—With winged ramifications and slightly pubescent while young, foliage with 10 to 14 pairs of leaflets, flowers yellow in axillary bunches.

A-Faroesiana (Popinac)—A well-known and popular variety, branches thorny, foliage with minute leaflets, flowers in round yellow balls, very fragrant. Profuse bloomer.

***A-Lophantha**—Height 10 to 15 feet, foliage bi-pinnate, flowers small, sulphur yellow in elongated heads, slightly fragrant.

***A-Lophantha Neumanii**—A sub-variety of the above, with flowers varying from pale to deep red.

***A-Speciosa, A-Superba, and A-Nana Compacta**, are sub-varieties of A-Lophantha.

: **AGAVE** (Century Plant).

Americana Millerii Picta—Golden yellow on both sides, bordered with dark green. 50c.

Americana Recurvata—With recurved leaves; a beautiful variety. 50c.

Americana Variegata—Margined yellow. 50c.
Rigida Dentata—Leaves erect; pale green. 50c. to \$1.

***Sisalina** (Sisal Hemp)—Upright; glaucous green; a rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.

ALOYSIA (Lemon Verbena).

Lemon-scented foliage. 15c., \$1.25 per 10.

ALOE.

*Plants with or without stems, leaves thick, fleshy, showy, often in a rosette. Very desirable for rock work; thrives best in a mixture

***CROTONS.**

Plants with beautiful leaf variegations; indispensable in any collection of hot-house plants; require high temperature in winter, and should be bedded out in a shady place during summer, the pot plunged in the earth to the rim. Not hardy north of Manatee.

We offer a superb collection of 40 varieties, among which are the following:

Andreanum, Chelsonii, Cornutum, D'Israeli, Elegantiissima, Hookerianum, Hanburyanum, Irregulare, Interruptum, Katoni, Macarthurii, Maculatum, Maximum, Multicolor, Majesticum, Nobile, Pictum, Queen Victoria, Regina, Spirale, Salicifolium, Undulatum, Variegata, Volutum, Weisemanii, etc., etc.

Prices, from 3-inch pots, 25c.; from 4 and 5 inch pots, 50c. to \$1; 10 varieties our selection, from 3-inch pots, \$2; 10 varieties, our selection, from 4 and 5-inch pots, \$4.

DATURA, or Brugmansia Suavolens.

A shrubby plant, growing to a height of 6 to 8 feet in rich ground. Flowers white, very large, trumpet-shaped and fragrant; a most excellent plant for effect. 15c.

of loam and well decomposed manure. Several varieties. 50c. each.

ACALYPHA.

Foliage mottled and blotched crimson and scarlet; fine bedding plant. Three varieties. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

ALLAMANDA.

Cathartica—Shrubby plant, flowers yellow, profuse bloomer. 25c.

***Hendersonii**—Flowers golden yellow, a beautiful climber, almost perpetual bloomer. 25c.

***BAMBUSA** (Chinese Cane).

Very desirable for rock work.

Argentea Nana (Fortune's)—Dwarf, variegated white, a well-known variety. 10c.

Aurea—Dwarf, leaves striped yellow. 10c.

Nana—Dwarf, foliage green. 10c.

Metake—Green, tall. 10c.

CASUARINA (Beefwood of Australia).

Very graceful tree. Foliage feathery and thread-like. Valuable for decorative purposes. 50c.; larger specimens, \$1. Three varieties.

CESTRUM.

Free-blooming shrubs. 15c. each; \$1.25 per 10.

Aurantiacum—Deep orange, spring bloomer.

Nocturnum—Night-blooming Jasmine; very fragrant at night.

CLITORIA TERNATA.

Climber; deep blue flowers, pea shaped. 25c.

***COFFEA ARABICA** (The Coffee Tree).

An evergreen shrub with glossy leaves and white fragrant flowers. 50c.; large plants, blooming size, \$1 each.

CORDYLINE CANNÆFOLIA.

Allied to *Dracœna*. Foliage green, lance-like. 50c.



CROTON.



DRACENA TERMINALIS.

***EUPHORBIA.**

Splendens—A thorny shrub, with bright red flower; continuous bloomer. 25c.

Sanguinea—Foliage brown carmine, veins carmine, fine bedder. 25c.

Jacquiniæflora—Flowers bright orange; fine winter bloomer. 25c.

FICUS.

***Elastica**—India Rubber Tree, with broad leaves. 50c.

***Australis**—Australian Gum Tree; foliage smaller. 50c. to \$1.

***Repens**—A creeping plant, valuable for covering pillars, walls or rock work in conservatories. 15c.

***Parcellii**—A white variegated plant; rapid grower. 50c. to \$1.

GREVILLEA ROBUSTA, or Australian Silk Oak.

One of the most conspicuous of all shade trees. It has found a congenial zone in South Florida, where trees planted seven years ago have attained 25 feet in height and 3 feet in circumference 1 foot above the ground. Foliage delicately cut, like fern leaves, remaining dark green all the year. Add to this blossoms like a Bottle Blush, of a creamy pink, forming a most beautiful tree. Several sizes, all pot-grown, from 25c. to \$1 each.

***HABROTHAMNUS ELEGANS.**

Flowers tubular, carmine; of easy culture; constant bloomer. 25c.

***DRACENA (Dragon Tree).**

Handsome ornamental plants, attaining large size; foliage colored in many varieties.

Ferra—Foliage dark red. 50c. to \$1.

Terminalis—Bronzy green, flaked crimson. 50c. to \$1.50.

Stricta—Bright reddish crimson; 50c. to \$2.

Indivisa—Green, leaves narrow, fine for vases, 50c. to \$1.50.

DURANTA PLUMIERI.

Tall-growing conservatory shrub; flowers blue, succeeded by yellow berries, which are retained all winter, 25c.

EUGENIA (Rose Apple).

Jambos—An evergreen shrub; flowers large, globular, brush-like head, succeeded by white fruit, with a strong attar of rose perfume. 50c.

Ugni—Chilian Myrtle. Hard wood evergreen shrub, with small foliage. Flowers white or pale pink. Fruit aromatic. 50c.

Mitchelli—Surinam Cherry. A small tree, producing a small cherry-like fruit. 50c.

HIBISCUS SINENSIS—Chinese Hibiscus.

Magnificent plants for bedding or pot culture. From 3-inch pots, 25c., \$2 per 10; from 4-inch pots, 50c., \$4 per 10.

Baptisti—Dark red, double.

Cruentus—Crimson, double.

Cooperii—Leaves variegated.

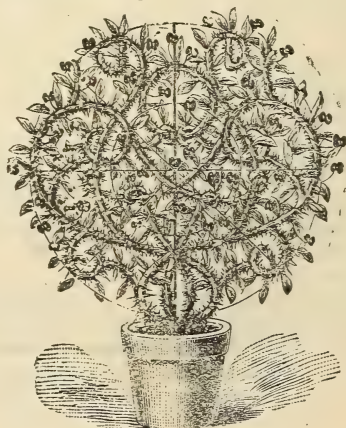
Callerii—Buff yellow; base of petals crimson.

Dernisonii—Single white of rather dingy color, but the nearest to white yet introduced.

Becora.

Double Salmon. Double Yellow.

Grandiflorus—Single red.



EUPHORBIA SPLENDENS.

Lambertii—Single red; large.
Lucien Linden—Flowers double, pale yellow, streaked and spotted brilliant red.

Miniata—Vivid red, double.

Sub-Violaceus—Crimson-tinted violet.

Versicolor—Flowers single; mottled crimson and white.

Zebrinus—Double red, striped white.

JASMIUM.

Fragrant flowering shrubs.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine)—Flowers white; very profuse bloomer. 25c., large plants, 50c.

Grand Duke of Tuscany—Very double; white. 25 and 50c.

Grandiflorum (Catalonian Jasmine)—15c.

Gracillimum—Resembles J. Multiflorum.

Multiflorum (Star Jasmine)—Flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

Scandens—Climbing; flowers white, star-shaped. 25c.

*JUSTICIA.

Desirable winter blooming plants. 15c.; \$1.25 per 10.

Carnea—Pink. **Nervosa**—Blue.

Ornata (Aphelandra)—Leaves marbled white.



GREVILLEA ROBUSTA.

LIBONIA PENRHOSIENSIS.

A dwarf shrub; flowers orange and scarlet; free winter bloomer. 15c.

LEONOTIS LEONURUS (Lion's Tail).

Free-blooming plant with spikes of orange flowers. 25c.

MEYENIA ERECTA.

Cœrulea—A large shrub, flowers large, of intense violet, with rich orange throat. Almost perpetual bloomer, and in Middle Florida attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. A most striking and beautiful plant. 25c.; large size, 50c.

Alba—Flowers white 25c.

MELALEUCA THIMNIFOLIA.

Evergreen shrub, growing to a height of from 4 to 6 feet, with slender branches; small lanceolate leaves, and producing spikes of lilac-colored flowers during summer. 50c.

MURRAYA EXOTICA.

A rare shrub of the orange tribe; flowers white, very fragrant. 50c.

PHORMIUM TENAX (New Zealand Flax).

Leaves broad, erect, sword-like; a popular ornamental plant for vases or tubs. 50c.

PHYLLANTHUS ROSEA PICTUS.

A new and very striking plant; leaves colored with rose, bronze, green and white; beds out and stands the sun well. 25 to 50c.



HIBISCUS.

POINSETTIA PULCHERRIMA.

Tall-growing plants, valuable for decorative purposes in winter; leaves preceding the insignificant flowers are bright crimson; requires high temperature in winter to bring to perfection, 50c.; large plants, \$1.

SANSEVIERA ZEYLANICA.

Sword-like leaves, green, marbled with lighter shade. 50c.

***SPARMANNIA AFRICANA.**

A tall-growing shrub, producing a profusion

of white flowers during winter. Flowers large, white, with 4 petals and 4 sepals, and numerous carmine stamens, with yellow anthers, giving a handsome appearance to the plant; a most valuable acquisition.

***TABERNAMONTANA.**

Coronarius—Evergreen shrub; flowers white; very fragrant, resembling the Grand Duke Jasmine. 25c. and 50c.

Camassa—Of a more dwarf habit of growth and more precocious bloomer. 25 and 50c.

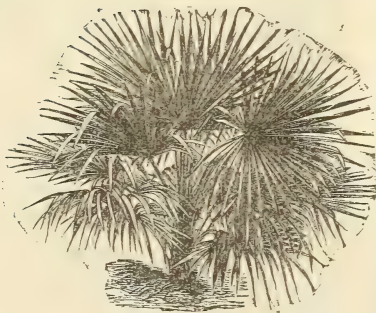


8 to 12 inches, according to variety.

We can supply larger plants at proportionate prices. Varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are successful in Middle Florida. The others only for extreme South Florida, or where they can be protected during the coldest part of the winter.

✦ P A L M S ✦

The rapidly increasing demand for these most ornamental plants is an evidence that they are becoming very popular, whether for growing in pots or tubs, or for open ground cultivation. Of the leading varieties we grow large quantities, and can offer handsome and healthy plants of various sizes. All varieties do not grow alike, hence we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as *Phœnix*, *Seaforthia*, and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the third year. The lowest quoted prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from

SECTION I.**PALMATE or FAN-SHAPED LEAVES.****CHAMÆROPS FORTUNEI.**

***Chamærops Fortunei**—The hardiest of this class; will stand a cold of several degrees below the freezing point, and is very ornamental. (See page 38.) Several sizes, from 25c. to \$2 each.

***Corypha Australis**—Of robust growth and handsome dark green foliage; stands a low temperature. 50c. to \$1.

***Chamærops Canariensis**

- " Elata,
- " Elegans Ar-
- " gentea,
- " Gracilis,
- " Martiana,
- " Nivea,

Beautiful varieties of the Fan Palmetto class. All hardy in Middle Florida. 50c. to \$1.

**CORYPHA AUSTRALIS.**

***LATANIA BORBONICA—Chinese Fan
Palmetto.**

The most desirable variety of this class and exceedingly valuable for decorative purposes. Of easy culture and with dark green foliage. Attains a great height. All sizes, from 25c. each to \$5.



LATANIA BORBONICA.

SECTION II.

LEAVES PINNATE.

***Areca Baurii (Seaforthis Robusta)**—Graceful variety, attaining a height of 15 or 20 feet, and of half-hardy habit.

Areca Lutescens—Graceful variety, leaves bright green; petioles and stems yellow. Exceedingly desirable and considered one of the best varieties for decorating purposes. Several sizes, 50c. to \$5.

Areca Rubra—Leaves bright red in young plants, but changing to dark green in older specimens. A beautiful variety, but must be grown in shade, otherwise the foliage is apt to burn. 50c. to \$1.

Areca Madagascariensis,

Areca Monostachya,

} Graceful varieties, \$1 each.



ARECA LUTESCENS.

***ARECA SAPIDA, or Kentia
Sapida.**

Of dwarf, compact habit; foliage dark green, arched. Very valuable, as it is of quite hardy constitution. 50c. to \$1.

Areca Versaffeltili—Graceful variety; dark green foliage, with light colored band through center of leaf; rather tender. \$1 to \$3.

***Cocos Australis**—A tall growing species from Buenos Ayres; of glaucous tint and quite hardy in Middle Florida. 50c. to \$1.

Cocos Plumosa—Pinnæ, 1 to 2 feet long, clustered in bunches; leaves long and drooping, bunches of waxy flowers. 50c. to \$1.

***Cocos Bonetti and Cocos Yatai**—So far as tested seem to resemble above in general appearance, but as plants grow older distinctive characteristics may become more marked. \$1.



COCOS WEDDELLIANA.

Cocos Weddelliana—Unquestionably the most graceful of the smaller-growing class; stems slender, erect; leaves long and narrow, of a rich green; gracefully arched. A valuable variety for decorating apartments. 50c. to \$2.

Caryota Urens (Fish Tail Palm)—Of medium growth; leaves with broad pinnules, the alternate divisions of which have the shape of the tail of a fish. 50c. to \$1.

Caryota Sobolifera—In general characteristics resembles the above, but with more slender stems and dwarf growth; is increased also by suckers. 50c. to \$1.



KENTIA BELMOREANA.

***Enterpe Edulis** (West India Cabbage Palm)—Attains a height of 40 to 60 feet, with delicate feathery heads and with clean and naked stems. 50c. to \$1.

Geonoma Gracilis—A dwarf-growing variety, resembling somewhat Cocos Weddelliana; requires a moist and warm temperature. \$1.

G'azivia Insignis—Another graceful variety, resembling Cocos Weddelliana. \$1.

Kentia Belmoreana (Howea), or Curly Leaf Palm—A graceful variety, with crisp leaves,

which have the appearance of being curled; a robust growing variety, and desirable. 50c. to \$2.

***Kentia Forsteriana** (Thatch Leaf Palm)—The most robust of this genus; leaves broader and of darker color. 50c. to \$2.

Oreodoxa Regia (Royal Palm)—Of very tall and slender habit. Plants 18 inches, 50c.; 2 to 3 feet, 75c.; 4 feet, \$1.

***PHENIX** (The Date Palm)—A most valuable section for open ground cultivation in Middle and South Florida. They are of robust constitution, grow rapidly, are very handsome and can stand quite a low temperature. Prices from 50c. to \$2.



PHENIX LEONENSIS.

P. Canariensis—Foliage narrow and graceful, very desirable.

P. Cycadæfolia—Pinnules narrow and shorter than above.

P. Dactylifera—The common Date Palm of North Africa.

P. Farinifera—A compact growing species and of quite hardy habit. Foliage deep green.

P. Leonensis, or Spinosa—With sharp pointed pinnæ; a beautiful variety, but somewhat tender.

P. Paludosa (Marsh Palm)—Of medium height, with very long leaves gracefully spreading.

P. Pumila—Of rapid growth.

P. Reclinata—A valuable variety, of robust and compact growth, and of great decorative merit.



PHENIX RECLINATA.

P-Rupicola (Rock-loving)—A species of recent introduction, and of graceful habit. Leaves arching and wide-spreading.

P-Sahariensis Picta Nigra—A form of the common Date, with dark green leaves.



PHENIX SYLVESTRIS.

P-Sylvestris (Sylvan, or Wild Pa'm of Bengal, or East Indian Wine Pa'm)—Leaves very long, greyish-green, pinnae numerous. One of the hardiest of the genus and a most valuable variety.



PHENIX TENUIS.

P-Tenuis (Narrow)—Of recent introduction, resembling the common Date Palm, but more slender and finer in all its parts.

P-Zanzibarensis—Of recent introduction.

Ptychosperma Alexandræ (Australian Feather Palm)—Leaves beautifully arched; an exceedingly desirable variety.

Seaforthia Elegans, or Ptychosperma Cunninghamiana (Illawarra Palm)—An elegant species of graceful habit and rapid growth; leaves very long, dark green; valuable for decorative purposes, and well known. We grow this variety extensively, and can supply plants from 50c. to \$5 each.

SECTION III.

CYCADS, ETC.



PANDANUS VEITCHII.



SAGO PALM.

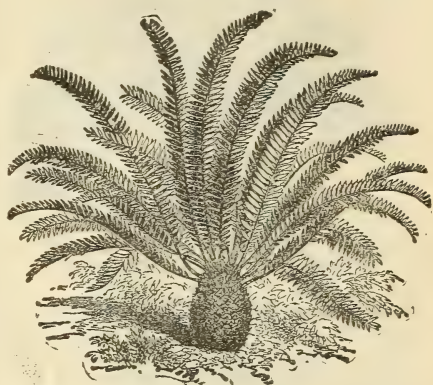


PANDANUS UTILE.

***Cycas Revoluta** (Sago Palm)—Highly ornamental plant, with a crown of dark green pinnated leaves. \$1 to \$5.

Pandanus Utile (Screw Pine)—A valuable plant for the center of vases; foliage spiny. 50c. to \$2.

Pandanus Veitchii—Leaves beautifully striped with pure white; a showy plant. \$1 to \$3.

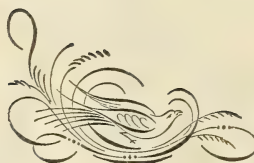


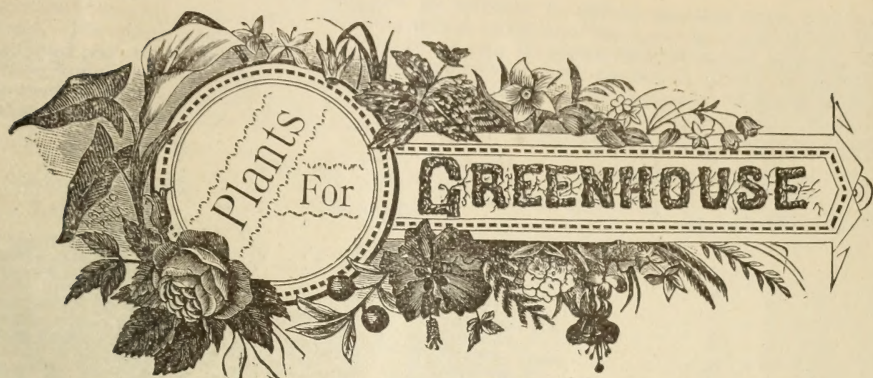
ZAMIA INTEGRIFOLIA.

***Zamia Integrifolia**—A native species from Florida; very graceful, and one of the most desirable of the low growing kinds. 50c. to \$1.

We will supply the following collection of Palms, selection to be left to us:

10 varieties, 2-year-old plants.....	\$ 3 00
10 varieties, 3-year-old plants.....	6 00
10 varieties, 4 to 5 year old plants.....	12 00





GREENHOUSE DEPARTMENT.

ONE ACRE UNDER GLASS.

This branch of our establishment is now the largest and most complete in the South. For this department a special Catalogue (No. 2) is published on the 1st of February of each year. The increasing demand for Greenhouse Plants has enabled us to keep up with the march of progress, and induced us to cultivate a very large and varied stock of plants, not only of the favorite classes usually found in greenhouses, but also plants of the newest introduction. Our facilities for propagating large quantities of healthy stock, and the saving of fuel, enable us to offer plants at unusually low prices.

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS FOR WINTER BLOOMING.

Many persons unacquainted with the most desirable classes of plants often find some difficulty in making suitable selections. To prevent disappointment when plants are selected injudiciously, we would suggest to our patrons to order special collections of winter blooming plants. These collections are composed of the most desirable classes, and of such as we grow in large quantities. In making these collections we guarantee that they will give satisfaction, and the utmost liberality will be observed in the quality sent.

No. 1—Collection of 10 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct	\$ 1 75
No. 2—Collection of 25 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.....	4 00
No. 3—Collection of 50 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.....	8 00
No. 4—Collection of 100 Greenhouse Plants, all distinct.....	15 00

RATES OF FREIGHT ON TREES AND PLANTS.

Please Notice—All freight shipped by railroad to points marked with a star (*) must be *Prepaid and Released*. Remittances to cover charges must be made before shipment. For other railroad points, shipments can be forwarded *Released and Guaranteed* and payable at destination. These rates refer to trees packed in *Boxes*; if packed in *Bales*, from 5 to 10 per cent. additional must be added. As they are also liable to change, we decline all responsibility for any alterations by the various railroad lines. Rates for points not named in this list given on application. Express freight need not be prepaid.

FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS.				R. R.		FROM AUGUSTA TO	EXPRESS.				R. R.
	25 lbs	50 lbs	100 lbs	100 lbs				25 lbs	50 lbs	100 lbs	100 lbs	
Albany, Ga.....	45	55	75	29			Kissimmee, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	1 11	
Anguilla, Miss.....	75	1 60	3 10	1 16			Knoxville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	54	
Athens, Ga.....	30	35	50	20			La Grange, Ga.....	55	65	90	384	
Atlanta, Ga.....	35	40	60	25			*Lake Charles, La.....	1 15	2 15	4 30	1 06	
Americus, Ga.....	41	50	70	29			Lake City, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	61	
Annisson, Ala.....	41	75	1 50	43			Lakeland, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	1 24	
*Austin, Texas.....	1 40	2 80	5 60	1 06			*Laredo, Texas.....	1 60	3 20	6 40	1 24	
Asheville, N. C.....	35	65	1 25	64			Leesburg, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 08	
*Alexandria, La.....	1 10	2 15	4 30	1 06			*Little Rock, Ark.....	1 00	1 70	3 40		
Baldwin, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	76			Louisville, Ky.....	70	1 40	2 80	81	
Bartow, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	1 33			*Luling, Texas.....	1 60	3 20	6 35	1 06	
Birmingham, Ala.....	40	75	1 50	47			Macon, Ga.....	30	35	50	20	
Baltimore, Md.....	60	1 20	2 40	65			Memphis, Tenn.....	60	1 15	2 25	80	
*Baton Rouge, La.....	1 15	1 90	3 75	80			*Meridian, Miss.....	60	1 15	2 25	61	
Bolivar, Tenn.....	65	1 25	2 50	1 09			*Mexico, Mexico.....	6 70	10 75	21 50		
Boston, Mass.....	95	1 90	3 80				Mobile, Ala.....	60	1 15	2 25	61	
Brownsville, Tenn.....	70	1 40	2 75	1 11			Mt. Dora, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	1 08	
*Brenham, Texas.....	1 35	2 65	5 30	1 06			Montgomery, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 00	61	
*Brookhaven, Miss.....	70	1 40	2 75	1 10			*Monticello, Ark.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	1 36	
Brunswick, Ga.....	55	70	1 00	48			Murfreesboro, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	86	
Camden, S. C.....	35	40	75	31			Nashville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	58	
*Canton, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	1 01			*Natchez, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	80	
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	40	75	1 50	51			*New Orleans, La.....	70	1 40	2 75	80	
Chattahoochee, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	48			New York, N. Y.....	80	1 60	3 20	70	
Charlotte, N. C.....	35	40	80	47			Orange Park, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	66	
Charleston, S. C.....	35	35	65	28			Ocala, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 02	
Cedar Key, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	91			Orlando, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 09	
Chicago, Ill.....	95	1 90	3 80	1 06			Oakland, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	96	
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	70	1 40	2 80	81			Palatka, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	66	
Chester, S. C.....	35	35	65	42			*Paris, Texas.....	1 25	2 40	4 80	1 06	
*Corinth, Miss.....	60	1 15	2 25	80			Pensacola, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	58	
Columbia, S. C.....	35	35	45	50			Philadelphia, Pa.....	70	1 40	2 80	70	
Columbus, Ga.....	45	55	75	25			*Pin- Bluff, Ark.....	1 00	1 90	3 80	1 32	
*Columbus, Miss.....	50	1 00	2 00	53			Raleigh, N. C.....	40	75	1 50	56	
*Corsicana, Texas.....	1 25	2 50	5 00	1 06			Richmond, Va.....	50	1 00	2 00	56	
*Corpus Christi, Texas.....	1 51	3 05	6 10	1 06			Rockledge, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 18	
*Dallas, Texas.....	1 20	2 40	4 80	1 06			Rome, Ga.....	55	65	90	24	
Daytona, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	97			Sanford, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	77	
DeLand, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	79			*San Antonio, Texas.....	1 45	2 90	5 80	1 06	
*Denison, Texas.....	1 25	2 50	5 00	1 06			*San Diego, Texas.....	1 95	3 65	6 95	1 24	
*Donaldsonville, La.....	1 15	1 85	3 70	1 12			St. Augustine, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	71	
*El Paso, Texas.....	1 85	3 70	7 40	1 24			Savannah, Ga.....	30	40	55	28	
Eufaula, Ala.....	40	75	1 50	64			St. Louis, Mo.....	85	1 70	3 40	1 01	
Eustis, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 08			Selma, Ala.....	45	90	1 75	61	
Fayetteville, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	86			*Shreveport, La.....	75	1 50	3 00	84	
Fernandina, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	48			Somerville, Tenn.....	60	1 15	2 25	86	
Forsyth, Ga.....	35	45	65	65			Spartanburg, S. C.....	35	40	80	37	
Fort Valley, Ga.....	35	45	65	30			*State Line, Miss.....	70	1 40	2 75	94	
*Fort Worth, Texas.....	1 25	2 40	4 80	1 06			Sumter, S. C.....	35	50	1 00	55	
Fruitland Park, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 08			Tallahassee, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	1 11	
Gainesville, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	92			Talladega, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 00	43	
*Galveston, Texas.....	1 15	2 35	4 70	89			Tampa, Fla.....	60	1 45	2 25	1 16	
Glen St. Mary, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	79			*Taxarkana, Ark.....	1 05	2 10	4 20	1 01	
Green Cove Springs, Fla.....	45	90	1 75	66			Thomasville, Ga.....	60	75	1 10	49	
Greenville, S. C.....	35	50	1 00	37			Tuscaloosa, Ala.....	70	1 05	2 10	80	
Griffin, Ga.....	40	50	70	32			*Vicksburg, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	80	
Grand Junction, Tenn.....	60	1 15	2 25	80			*Waco, Texas.....	1 30	2 60	5 20	1 06	
*Helena, Ark.....	85	1 65	3 25	1 09			Waldo, Fla.....	50	1 00	2 00	88	
Hendersonville, N. C.....	35	50	1 00	64			Waycross, Ga.....	50	65	90	65	
*Hot Springs, Ark.....	1 15	2 30	4 60	1 73			Waynesville, N. C.....	35	65	1 25		
*Houston, Texas.....	1 00	2 00	4 00	89			Winter Park, Fla.....	60	1 15	2 25	1 07	
Huntsville, Ala.....	50	1 00	2 00	58			Wilmington, N. C.....	40	75	1 50	38	
*Jackson, Miss.....	75	1 50	3 00	65			Winchester, Tenn.....	50	1 00	2 00	77	
Jacksonville, Fla.....	40	75	1 50	48			*Yokum, Texas.....	1 40	2 80	5 60	1 06	
*Jeanerett, La.....				89								



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